THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

A. ENGELHARD Editor and Proprietor

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J. C. BAIRD, Sup't.
une 24 229 d&wtf

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A. L. NIXON.
une 30 21-w3tch

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ay 19 15-wtf

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feb 24 w6mch

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jan 13 w-tf

VOID QUACKS.—A VICTIM OF EARLY indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. J. H. TUTTLE, 78 Nassau St., New York City.
jan 13 49 w6mch

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STATE NEWS.

R. L. Gilkey, Esq., is the Conservative candidate for Convention in Rutherford.

Watermelons are plentiful at Newbern, at 15 to 20 cents each.

A Postoffice has been established at Pedlar's Hill, Chatham county.

The campaign opens vigorously, to-day, in Cumberland county.

Fayetteville and Raleigh are to be connected by rail on Monday.

Miss Nancy Hilliard has opened the Exchange Hotel, in Raleigh.

Watermelons plentiful and cheap in Raleigh.

Hickory Tavern has permanently organized the Hickory Fire Company.

Albright, of the Greensboro' Patriot, is at Kittrell's.

Chicken colera is said to be raging in the western portion of the State.

Grand temperance rally at Franklinton on Monday the 3d of July.

The Raleigh typos excursioned it to Haywood on the Fourth.

Raleigh has had a little rain, the first in five weeks

The Penitentiary Board is in session at Raleigh, Gen. Alfred Dockery is the only absentee.

The Charlotte *Observer*, of the 1st inst., reached us promptly last night, the 7th inst.

Mr. J. C. Lee, of Johnston county, has furnished the Sentinel with the first cotton it has seen this season.

Mr. S. F Tomlinson, of Randolph, has resigned his seat in the Legislature. Election set for same day as Convention.

John J. Minor, of Fayetteville, has been appointed Notary Public, by Gov. Caldwell.

The Conservatives of Polk county nominated Col James K. Simpson for Convention, at their county meeting on Saturday.

The Newbern Times says that Jo. Holden will shortly start a newspaper at Leavenworth, Kansas.

Christopher Melchor, Esq., a prominent citizen, died at his home in Cabarrus county on the 19 h inst., aged 80 years

The Alamance Conservatives have nominated W. J. Murray, Esq., for Convention.

The board of city commissioners of Salisbury have authorized the Mayor to advertise the market house for sale, with a view to building a cheaper one.

The Hickory Tavern *Eagle* has received from John Sherrill, Esq., of Catawba Station, five red clover stalks, measuring five feet in length.

The Goldsboro' Messenger has received cotton bolls from Messrs. Benj. S. Rouse and J. A. Jenkins, both of Wayne, picked July 1st.

The Observer gives a glorious description of the fancy dress reception at the skating rink in Charlotte, on Tuesday night.

Benjamin S. Lassiter, son of R. W. Lassiter, of Granville county, was awarded the Marquand Classical Fellowship at Princeton College Commencement.

Hector McKay was struck dead by lightning on his farm near Gilchrist's Bridge, in Richmond county, a few days ago.

Ex Gov. H. T. Clark and Wm. F. Lewis, Esq., have been unanimously nominated for Convention by the Conservatives of Edgecombe county.

The North Carolina Railroad Company are erecting a suspension bridge over their track in the city of Raleigh, for the accommodation of pedestrians.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Raleigh & Gaston R. R., held in Raleigh, on Tuesday, it was unanimously agreed to reject the proposition lately made by Maj W. T. Sutherlin to purchase 7 500 shares of the stock of the Company, at $45 per share.

A messenger from the Supreme Court at Raleigh bearing a writ granting a respite to Caldwell Hartgrove, the negro sentenced to be executed for rape at Dallas, in Gaston county, arrived there on Friday in time to prevent the execution. All the preparations for the scaffold tragedy had been made and the calprit had prepared to meet his fate.

The Board of Directors of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, under the act of the General Assembly, have elected Hon. C. C. Clark, of Newbern, President of the company, and Jos. Fulfed, Esq., of the same city, Secretary and Treasurer.—No other elections will take place for the present.

A. & N. C. R. R.—The Directors appointed by the Speakers of the Houses, with those selected by one portion of the Stockholders, have elected, Hon. C. C. Clark, President, Joseph Fulford, Secretary and Treasurer, and J. H. Haughton, Attorney.

Messrs. J. A. Bryan and A. Hubbard, two of the gentlemen elected Directors by the other Railroad meeting of Stockholders, have declined to serve.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn that a painful accident occurred on Saturday last by which Andrew Weatherly, Jr., sustained serious injury, and Misses Clapp and Roseboro had their arms broken. It appears that in driving along the road at a rapid trot the clip which held the shaft to the axle came out, causing the wagon to run against a tree and overturning it. There were four ladies in company with Mr. Weatherly at the time. In the fall one lady had an arm broken in two places, another had her arm broken in one place while Mr. W. sustained internal injuries. Under the care of phy-icians they are recovering.—Greensboro Patriot.

A colored woman living on South Front street, near corner of Elen, gave birth one day last week to a child that was peculiarly and hideously deformed. The head while resembling no animal in particular, was still of entire different construction from the human head, and resembled in many leading peculiarities the head of a dog or goat. The forehead and eyes were very much like those of a dog while the ears were somewhat human; and from the eyes down, including the mouth, the formation was goat like. The ears were located nearly opposite where the mouth usually is, while the mouth was under the chin. One of the arms had the appearance of a paw while the body was properly formed. The child though born alive, died almost immediately, and was buried on Wednesday.—Newbern Times.

The government has given J. W. Foote, of Plymouth, the contract for cleaning out the Roanoke river.

In Martin county crops of all descriptions are said to be doing well.

There is a lady in Forsyth county 104 years old.

Jones county is very much in need of rain.

Prof. Fetter, it is said, will shortly take up his residence in Charlotte, where he will open a male school of high grade.

Judge R. P. Dick and W. L. Scott are to be the Radical Convention candidates in Guilford county.

At the recent commencement of Randolph Macon College, Virginia, a gold medal was conferred on T. M. Atkinson, of N. C., for being the best Orator.

The amount of money received at the Salisbury Post-office for money orders for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1871, was $23 386 92.

The Salisbury Old North State has been shown a specimen of very rich gold ore, from the "Hearne Mine," in Stanly county.

The Honorary degree of Master of Arts was recently conferred upon Rev. J. G. Neiffer, of Salisbury, by Franklin and Marshall College, of Lancaster, Pa., says the Old North State.

The residence of Mr. G. W. Mordecai, in Raleigh, was struck and slightly injured by lightning on Thursday afternoon.—Several sentinels on the parapet of the Penitentiary were also knocked down and stunned.

The schooner Gold Leaf, of Hatteras, N. C., while proceeding down the Neuse river Wednesday night, met with a serious accident, running against one of those "Yankee catchers," near the blockade, sinking her in a few minutes. No lives lost.

Judge Dick, says the Raleigh Sentinel, has descended from the dignity of a Supreme Court Judge to take the stump against the right of the people to amend their organic law, fearing that a change might deprive him of his office!

The Weldon News says: This whole country has been favored with most refreshing rains within the last couple of days, good rains extending down the Wilmington road as far as Goldsboro, and thus reinvigorating a large number of crops that had really suffered.

At a gathering, a few days since, some miles below town, says the Salem Press, there were ten farmers present, all voters, and out of the ten there was only one opposed to Convention. Straws show which way the wind is blowing.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the N. C. R. R. takes place in Greensboro' on the 13th inst. It is understood that a proposition to lease the road from that place to Charlotte will be submitted and discussed.

Sheriff Masten, Radical, of Forsyth county, while speaking at a public meeting in that county a few days ago, grossly insulted an old and highly respected Baptist minister. The insult was entirely unprovoked, says the Winston Sentinel.

From the Capital.

THE BEAUTIFUL MURDERESS.

Sketch of Laura Fair.

The time is approaching very near for the execution of the sentence of death upon Mrs. Laura D. Fair, and unless the Executive pardon be interposed, California will witness for the first time within its history the execution of a woman by hanging. Well might the victim exclaim: "Is it possible that a woman of my face and form can ever be hung?" It must be confessed it looks extremely like it; and it is safe to say, should the sentence be carried out, that she will not be the only one that will be surprised.

To one who lived in that community during the war and anterior to it, realizing the almost unlimited immunity guaranteed to a female, especially one so superlatively beautiful as was Mrs. Fair, it seems incredible that a jury could be found that would convict her of murder in the first degree. I possibly can only be accounted for because of the defiant attitude assummed by her after the deed, and her too openly manifested confidence in and presumption upon that feeling of tolerance toward woman, no matter how culpable she might be, so strong in the nature of every Californian. Doubtless, too, a strong argument with that jury consisted in the universal feeling of sympathy for the family of Crittenden. Mrs. Fair was very beautiful in person, nor was her mind deficient in those qualities that add to personal charms. Without being educated, save as to music, in which she was most accomplished, she had a vivacity of manner and sprightliness of intellect that invested her with a more than passing interest. She possessed the faculty of entertaining men at once, and on seeing her amidst several gentlemen, and observing the facility with which she could leap as it were from subject to subject, could not help but realize that, while she did not possess the most comprehensive knowledge of the various topics, she at least was a very 'clever" woman. She was one of those persons who desired to interest gentlemen only. She cared nothing for the opinion of her own sex, possessed many good traits of character, and indeed was, because of such good qualities, enabled to captivate such a man as Judge Crittenden.

Mrs. Fair eight years ago was in person remarkable. A blonde of most exquisite complexion, the fairness of her skin never gave room for a doubt that art had aided in any way; she had fine dark eyes, with long drooping lashes, and a form of perfect proportions. Added to this she possessed great taste in dress; inclining to the subdued colors for the promenade in the evening, the rich and elegant style characteristic of the wealthier and better class—not that it must be supposed to be meant that she belonged to either, for she did not. While she was still living with Mr. Fair, in the incipiency of her *liason* with Crittenden, she visited San Francisco several times, not openly in his company, but ostensibly putting up alone at the most stylish hotel, and creating that *furore* which only a woman of her elegance and beauty could do. During these visits she occasionally appeared at some of the most fashionable balls and concerts; if at a ball, her superb apparel, magnificent form and beautiful face were the event of the evening; if at a concert she was more observed than the performers. Her fame was so well known that when she appeared the effect upon her own sex could only be compared to that produced by the sudden appearance of the daring corsair amidst the convoy; such a closing up of ranks and unmasking of batteries, in order that husbands might be more effectually protected. But, alas! it was often too evident that the aforesaid husbands rather inclined to strike their colors upon the first appearance of the enemy.

In point of personal resemblance, if Lydia Thompson were a little taller, more rounded and fuller in form, had dark eyes and lashes, greater wealth of hair, she would bear a striking likeness to Mrs. Fair when at the zenith of her charms.—Without these changes the fair Lydia closely resembles her, in manner as well as person.

Mrs. Fair never appeared to the writer like a woman who could be capable of the killing of any man, yet she evidently was a woman of great determination of character but of a very capricious mind. It seemed impossible that she could ever cling so closely to any one as to cause her to commit an act that would endanger her life and property, for she was avaricious. Her *liason* with Crittenden was doubtless the event of her life—one that proved in many ways the most flattering to her vanity as well as the most advantageous, pecuniarily, and one that she would most reluctantly give up.

The infatuation of Judge Crittenden in itself shows that Mrs. Fair was more than an ordinary woman—that she did possess some elements of character and promptings of her heart that were good, else she could never have had such an ascendency over him, for he was a man of great natural goodness of heart, purity of character and refinement of manner. Like a thousand other men just as good, he made a blunder and paid his penalty.

The feeling of horror at the deed that pervaded the community shows the esteem in which he was held. Possibly of that entire people there was none that would not have been suspected sooner than Judge Crittenden of such a weakness. She had a strong hold upon him long ere it was generally known to the public, and when known it was but the wonder of a day—the beauty of the woman and prominence of the man only increasing the interest over and above affairs of similar character of daily occurrence amidst what was called the highest circles.

Mrs. Fair was not received or recognized of course by the wives and mothers of good society, but she was a queen in that large number that occupied the neutral ground, as it were, of society, comprising those who were suspected too much to be encouraged, but not enough to deserve condemnation.

Ratification of the Treaty of Washington—Official Announcement by the President

WASHINGTON July 5.—The proclamation of the treaty of Washington dated yesterday commences as follows:

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a treaty between the United States of America and her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, concerning the settlement of all causes of difference between the two countries was concluded and signed at Washington by the high commissioners and plenipotentiaries of the respective governments on the 8th day of May last, which treaty is word for word as follows, (here follows the treaty, and the proclamation concludes:) And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged in the city of London on the 17th day of June, 1871, by Robert C. Schenck, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States, and Earl Granville, her Majesty's principal secretary of State for foreign affairs, on the part of their respective governments:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the independence of the United States the 96th. U. S. GRANT.

By the President:

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

A Man Mistakes His Wife for a Burglar and Cuts Her to Pieces with a Bowie-Knife.

From the Houston Union.

A gentleman from the neighborhood of Grimes county, some five miles from Navasota, where the saddest occurrence which we believe we have ever recorded took place, on last Saturday night, gives some particulars additional to those which have already been published. We refer to the accidental killing of his wife by Briggs Goodrich, a kind husband, as we learn, and a sober, industrious and respected citizen.

There were, it seems, several robbers in the house, and Mrs. Goodrich hearing them, had aroused her husband, and he (not being able to find his pistol) had taken a bowie-knife and was in pursuit of the thieves. He had struck at one of them, and another had passed him inside of the house, and he seems to have hastened outside and around to the window of his own bed-room, which he knew to be hoisted, with the expectation of intercepting the escape of some of the burglars.

It is said that chloroform had been used by the thieves, but not sufficiently to produce stupefaction. Yet it is quickly that the feeling of faintness caused by the inhalation of the chloroform induced Mrs Goodrich to rise from the bed where she had been left by her husband, and go to the window for air. There she was found by her excited husband, and, as the night was so dark that he could discern only the outlines of the figure, he naturally imagined he saw one of the robbers about to pass out through the window. Then came blows, bearing all that the human mind can conceive of the terrible—blows by which a husband took the life of his own wife with the knife. We learn that he is distracted, and cannot be trusted alone, but is guarded constantly to prevent the commission of suicide. Mrs. Goodrich is represented as a very accomplished and noble woman, and it is said that she died with words of sympathy for her unfortunate husband upon her lips. In the utter consternation and desolation which followed the terrible tragedy, we are informed that the only child of the marriage, which is still almost an infant, was seen with its head pillowed upon the slain mother's breast, begging her to awake and grant it an evidence of recognition.

Mr. H. Kimball of Georgia, is the president of seven railroad companies, which is two more than Col. Thomas A. Scott, of Pennsylvania, presides over.

There were manufactured in the United States last year over half a million sewing machines.

Terrible Suffering of a Lady at Red River.

Messrs. Gronewold & Brothers, contractors for the completion of the United States fort at Pembina, and eighteen men left St. Paul on the 22d of May, and arrived at their destination in ten days thereafter. We have received a detailed account of their journey, from which we extract the following narrative of the sufferings of a lady, on the banks of the Red River of the North:

We had been at Georgetown but a few hours when we learned that a lady, Mrs. Hall, by name, who had come from Canada a few days previous, and stopped at the hotel at Georgetown to wait for the steamer to take her to Fort Garry, there to meet her husband must have got lost in the woods, as she had gone out two days previous from the hotel to the woods to pick some flowers, and had not been seen since. Some of the citizens had been out the day before to look for her, but not finding her had given up the search. When our party heard of it, eight of them immediately volunteered to renew the search, and two of the citizens, who had a little more feeling than the rest, again went along. The men went into the woods and in a few hours the lady was found.

One of our men and one of the citizens, coming out at the same time on the bank of the river, found her near the water, almost naked and unconscious. They gave her a little liquor and she immediately revived, and asked for water, which was given her. She was so badly bitten by the musquitoes that she was almost one scab. Her eyelids were swollen together so that she could not open her eyes for three days afterward. The signal was given by firing several shots to let the others know that she was found. They soon came to the place, and two men went back to Georgetown to get a boat to take her down the river, while some stayed to keep off the musquitoes. The men were bitten so badly themselves that some of the boys asked them when they got back to camp whether they had the small pox. The rest had in the meantime put up a large tent, and put a bed into it, into which the woman was laid. From this time to Tuesday, to 20th ult., one of our men waited on her continually. We did not think it right to desert her, now that we had, as it were brought her back to life. The steamer Selkirk came along on Tuesday morning at 7 o'clock, and we all went aboard. The lady was also carried aboard, and we steamed down the river. Mrs. Hall was put in the care of a lady on board the boat, and taken to Fort Gary.—St. Paul Pioneer, June 25th.

THE VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From New Hampshire.

PORTSMOUTH, July 8

The United States steamer Kansas has been quarantined.

The hay crop is a third to a half less than last year.

From Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, July 8.

In the third race yesterday the winner was conducto. Time 2:43.

BY HAVANA CABLE.

HAVANA, July 8.

Valmaseda is at Sancti Espiratus.

Catallene has the vomito.

There are apprehensions for the safety of the Porto Prince, over due from New York.

Lumber and shingles are wanted in Jamaica.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8.

The Sec'y of Treasury instructs Collectors to take no active steps to interfere with quarantine regulations where the port entry and up river ports conflict. The question arises from a conflict of regulations in Florida and Georgia regarding navigation to enter State rivers.

From Alabama.

MOBILE, July 8

Braxton Bragg, Jr., nephew of General Bragg, was attacked by Madison Wilson, son of L. H. Wilson, vice President of the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad, this morning in front of the Custom House. Each fired one shot. Wilson was instantly killed. Particulars will be given after the trial

From New York.

NEW YORK, July 8.

A Convention of the Irish Societies is in secret session here. It is said that it has been resolved to appeal to the Mayor to break up the Orange procession.

A special dispatch to the Herald states that Count Chambord intends to issue a proclamation calling upon the people to rally around the Bourbon throne. Unless the authorities interfere, there will be a re-imitation of Napoleon's Strasburg programme.

The trains from Newark and New York collided to-day. The cars are a burning mass. Seven bodies have been taken from the ruins, and it is supposed there are many more in them. The lists show no Southerners.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

PARIS, July 8.

Count de Chambord refuses to see the Orleans Princes until he consults France. Chambord has left France, but says, in a proclamation, "though absent we shall not be separated from our countrymen. When Frenchmen are willing we shall establish a Government with decentralization, liberty and universal suffrage as our motto." He praises the army and declares unfaltering adherence to the white flag of Henry the Fourth and Joan, of Arc, which are conferred Alesce and Lorraine.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 8.

General Sherman has been elected President of the Society of the Army and Navy of the Gulf.

Negotiations for postal money orders between the United States and Great Britain have been nearly completed.

To all whom it may concern these presents shall come greeting:

Whereas, On the 13th day of June, 1871, in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia holding a criminal term, one C. E. Bowen was convicted of bigamy and sentenced to be imprisoned for two years and to pay two hundred and fifty dollars fine; and, whereas, it is represented that he was innocent of any violation of the law—that he acted in good faith, believing his former wife to be dead, and it appears that he rendered good service to the cause of the Union during the rebellion and since its termination, and has endeavored to lead an honest and upright life, and for these reasons eleven of the Jurors who found the verdict against him, and many other citizens of the highest consideration and weight urge his pardon, and U. S. Attorney Fisher would be gratified by the exercise of Executive clemency.

Now, therefore, be it known that I, U. S Grant, President of the United State of America, in consideration of the premises and divers other good and sufficient reasons to me thereunto moving do hereby grant to the said C. E. Bowen a full and unconditional pardon.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this first day of July, A. D., 1871, and of the Independence of the United States the 95th.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

Bowen was released.

Judge R. B. Carpenter, of Charleston, was five hours before the Ku-Klux Committee to-day.—He said there had been Ku-klux outrages in various parts of the State, not, however, originating from hostility to the Federal Government, but a natural outbreak of men who had no redress through the forms and administration of the laws. The government of the State was defective in capacity in all its departments, and the debt had been increased $11,000 000 without corresponding a mile of railroad, a foot of canal or a school house. When a candidate for Governor last year he visited every county in the State but one. Never heard a man utter a word against the Federal Government. Opposition was to corrupt and maladminister the State government. Members of the Loyal League committed outrages, such as murders and burning gin houses before there were Ku klux organizations The people submitted quietly for two years until they found they had no redress through elections or forms of law The Ku-klux organization is composed of men of high respectability, organized for redress and protection. He, however, did not endorse the organization He testified that the collection of $4,00 ,000 levied this year, will bankrupt one third of the state.—The general condition of affairs in the State is bad.

Horrible.

CHICAGO, July 8.

At a Coroner's inquest held to-day over a lynched man, the following was elicited: Mary Mera, mother of the child, testified as follows: My husband, Martin Mera, whipped my son Martin, aged 10 years, two weeks ago, Tuesday night; my babe was born that day, and I did not see the whipping; it was done in another room, I heard the blows and heard the child beg for mercy; the child went to bed about 10 o'clock; the next morning the child came to my bed room, followed by his father, who was whipping him very hard with a black snake horse whip; the child dodged around the room to avoid the blows, and begged for mercy; the child was completely naked, his father having compelled him to strip himself; his face was swollen from the whipping he had received the night before; his father whipped him very hard for ten or fifteen minutes; at last he stopped and told the child to put on his shirt; he made an effort to do so, and failed; his father repeated the orders, when the boy said, I can't see, I can't see. You can't see it, responded his father No father, I can't see you, I can't see you; I feel like dying. The father then rubbed the boy with spirits and forced some down his throat. The child raised his hands and moved his lips and expired. Mera then took the body and put it under the bed, where the sick mother was lying, and it remained there until evening, when he buried it. The testimony of the boy's sister is still more horrible.

From New York.

NEW YORK, July 8

John Kealy was fatally stabbed by a young ruffian to-day, who was arrested.

Commissioner Pleasanton's resignation is unreliably asserted

Dewett & Duncan's cotton warehouse was burned to-day.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, July 8.

Mary Bishop, a married woman, committed suicide this morning by cutting her throat with a pocket knife and bleeding to death. Cause—domestic troubles. She leaves six children, all girls. Her husband is in Baltimore.

From Georgia.

ROME, July 8.

The city election to-day was to decide whether Rome would subscribe one hundred thousand dollars to the North and South Road from Rome to Columbus, Ga. The vote unanimously favors subscription.

Some days ago the telegraph briefly furnished an account of a fight which took place near Tucson, Arizona, between a scouting party of United States cavalry, commanded by Lieutenant Cushing, and a band of hostile Apache Indians, in which the Lieutenant, a soldier, and a citizen were killed. A Sergeant of the troop, who assumed command of the detachment after the death of Cushing, has written a lengthy report of the affair. He states that while some days out on the scout the soldiers came upon the track of a corpse. They followed the woman's footsteps for three-fourths of a mile until they led them into a canyon. At this juncture the detachment began to suspect a stratagem on the part of the Indians, and that the woman had been sent out as a decoy. Impressed with this belief, they hastened to retrace their steps, when they were attacked by the Indians, who were lying in wait all around them, with the result noted above. In view of the circumstances of the tragic affair it may be asked, wherefore the soldiers so assiduously followed these soiled footsteps, and the suggestive though presents itself that a woman may lead men to destruction with as much impunity in the "marble halls" of civilization, as in the gloomy canyons of our Western wilds.

Sheridan an LL. D.

The Northwestern University of Illinois has conferred upon Lieut. General Philip H. Sheridan the degree of Doctor of Laws Old Harvard commenced this sort of work when it made Gen Jackson an LL. D. It disgusted the President, who felt that it was both out of time and out of place.

Signora Mary Brown, an English woman, is the favorite burlesque actor in Rome.

Fifteen breakmen on the Boston and Albany Railroad, have been arrested for thieving operations.

Home made sewing silk is one of the products of Harris county, Ga.

The white Radicals of the South are rapidly going back on the colored man.

The storm in Texas traveled 730 miles in 30 hours.

Conkling still coquets with a Cabinet chance. Politically his conk is distracted.

A Lebanon, Tenn., man drinks two dozen bottles of ale daily.

San Francisco means to have a Fair and square hanging on the 28th.

Grant's pardon of Bowen is no compliment to the colored jury that convicted him.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN

It was the first and is

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,

no matter how violent or excruciating pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!

STRONG AND PURE RICH BLOOD.—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT.—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES; SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THAT BODY UNDERGOES, UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE THAT

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt,

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth, Tumors, Bodies in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumous discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin Diseases, Eruption, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Semen and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, can be made to arrest these wastes, and repair the same with new material made from healthy blood and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does effect—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and success in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.

Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial Agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Urinary, and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone dust deposits, and when there is a burning, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins.

DR. RADWAY'S

PERFECT PURGATIVE PILLS,

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, or the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or suffocating sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders.

Price, 25 cents per Box SOLD BY DRUGGIST

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,
FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1871.

The South and the Democratic Party.

We publish elsewhere a letter from a leading Democrat and an esteemed friend, for whose judgment we have very great respect, dissenting from our position in regard to the next National Democratic Convention. There is a conflict in our conclusions, however, rather than in our views. Indeed, there is little or no difference of opinion in regard to the political situation. Our correspondent has in some instances misconceived our position, which we will correct in the course of our reply.

We agree with our correspondent that "the preservation of American liberty depends, in a great degree, upon a speedy return to those ancient landmarks which our fathers set, and this desirable end can only be attained by a restoration of the Democratic Party to power." In our issue of June 9th we said: "We see too plainly "that in the defeat of the party of which "he (General Grant) is the representative "man, lies the only hope for the preserva- "tion of the equality of each State in the "Federal Union, the preservation of the "right of personal liberty and the preser- "vation of the right of local self-govern- "ment, and seeing this we will not allow "anything to turn us from our steadfast "purpose to use every effort in our power "to bring about that defeat." To this end we will not permit "jealousy—the feelings of pride,—impracticable adhesion to past opinions upon past subjects nor sectional distrust to distract the harmony of its councils or the unity of its action."

But we cannot better answer our correspondent than by republishing our views as given in the JOURNAL of June 3d. He will find that in most respects we agree, and that in others he has unintentionally misrepresented us. Upon this subject we then said:

"In the past, disdaining to accept as a "boon what we claimed as a right, we of "the South have sought to work out our "own salvation. In every instance, how- "ever, in which we have attempted to ac- "complish anything beyond our own ter- "ritorial limits, disaster has come upon us "and our allies. The grand Union Con- "vention which met in Philadelphia, when "Massachusetts and South Carolina en- "tered arm in arm, was not more barren "in results than the New York Conven- "tion that nominated Seymour and Blair.

"Upon our own soil our success has "been as marked as has been our defeat "beyond it.

"It is not to be denied, however, that "we have friends at the North, honest, "earnest, zealous friends, ready to work "for us, and what is more to the point, "there is a class of men there daily grow- "ing in numbers and importance, who feel "that their interest is bound up in ours "for the reason that they begin to see "that the destruction of personal liberty "and of the right of local self-government "at the South is the sure prelude to their "destruction at the North.

"It seems, then, that the cause of per- "sonal liberty, the cause of local self-gov- "ernment, and this, in other words, is the "cause of the South, is daily gaining "strength in all parts of our common "country."

"That its adherents at the North, when "fighting alone, can win victories has "been attested in almost every State be- "yond Mason's and Dixon's line. That "its adherents in the South, when fight- "ing alone, can win victories is also be- "yond dispute. Yet, singular to say, "when these two parties are fused into "one instead of winning victories they "invariably meet with defeat.

"Such has been the bitter experience of "the past. Realizing this state of things, "and in view of the Presidential cam- "paign, our friends at the North have "taken what in the political parlance of "the day is termed a 'new departure.'— "Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, inaugura- "ted the movement in the Dayton Resolu- "tions, and the Pennsylvania, Ohio and "Kentucky Conventions have endorsed "it, and doubtless in the other Northern "States, as opportunity offers, our friends "will fall into line.

"What does this new departure mean? "It means simply this: Our friends at the "North, the friends of Constitutional "Government, are preparing and organ- "izing for the next Presidential campaign "so that when the fight comes they will "have no useless encumbrances. All the "sick and wounded are to be sent to the "rear. In plain English, in order to se- "cure success in the future it is necessary "that the crimes and oppressions of the "past shall be compounded and condon- "ed. As these wrongs were committed "against the South, it would be contrary "to human nature to expect Northern "men, even though they be Democrats, "not to forgive and forget them. It is "easy for men to forgive injuries done to "their neighbors. We expect no disin- "terested action from the Northern or any "any other people. Our reliance now is "upon the belief that they begin to see "that danger threatens them, and that "they cannot now save themselves with- "out saving us also. They have come to "see, too, that to protect themselves from "wrong hereafter they must forgive and "fraternize with men who have heretofore "wronged us. They now stand ready to "do this; to bury in oblivion the recollec- "tion of the violence done to the Consti- "tution during the last ten years. We "cannot blame them for pursuing this "course. Sound sense, good policy and "the experience of the past alike dictate "it.

"Indeed, we are satisfied that upon this "platform alone can the fight be won. "The only option is between victory in "the new departure and defeat in the old. "Yet we of the South may be pardoned "for hesitation in approving or endors- "ing in the faintest form either the "XIVth or XVth Amendments, or the "manner in which they were imposed "on us. All that we can be expected to "say is that we submit to them. This we "are willing to say and to do. We are "not prepared now any more than we "have ever been to admit that the action "of the South in the late war was crimi- "nal. We do not propose to do so now or "in the future, and such we believe to be "the feeling of the South.

"Can this apparently possible conflict "between the necessities of the Northern "Democrats and the honor of Southern "Democrats be reconciled? We think it "can, and by an alliance between the two "wings of the party instead of a fusion. "Let Southern Democrats say to their "Northern brethren: 'Experience has "taught us that the time has not yet come "when we can unite and act as a party, "one and indivisible. Let us, however, "act in harmony. We of the South, while "we desire to maintain our own self-re- "spect, see and appreciate the necessities "of your position. We believe your cause "is for the future our cause—the common "cause of personal liberty and local self- "government. We have confidence in "you, and we believe you can fight our "battle unaided more effectually than "with our assistance. We therefore pro- "pose in the coming Convention to nomi- "nate a candidate for the Presidency, and "to make the platform; no Southern man "shall appear or take any part, but we "will leave you free to name your leader, "and to shape the plan of the coming "battle. We do this trusting in your "honor, and with the assurance that "though the South may decline the "honors, she will not shrink from the "labors of the campaign.'

"Thus free and unencumbered we have "no fear of defeat for our friends in the "North, nor have we any apprehension "for our success at the South. Ku Klux "Bills and Southern Outrages will at once "become stale thunder and speedily play "out. Policy, self respect and good taste "will all be satisfied in the demonstration "that though experience is bitter it is "blessed in that we retain its teachings."

Our correspondent will see that we have been guided entirely by our *judgment* and not by our *feelings*. We prefer rather to leave everything, the platform, the candidates and the plan of the campaign to our Northern friends than to dictate in any manner or make any threat. We erect no standard; we do not propose to fold our arms. It is the *honors* and not the *labors* of the campaign which we should decline. We propose to take the best we can get, even if it be only a half loaf, for we know that with the success of Radicalism we will have only a stone for our portion. For these reasons, as well as because we have confidence in the National Democratic party—because it has been "recklessly true to principle";" because it has "jeoparded its success, when a graceful yielding would have brought office and emolument;" because in its success was the only hope of constitutional government, we are willing to pledge our support to its candidates without participating in its deliberations.

"We do not expect the Democratic party at the North to concur with us, in many of the opinions and feelings connected with the late war." "We do not ask our party friends," we said in our editorial of June 29th, "to mourn with us over our "dead brothers and defeated cause. *We "appeal to no people on the globe for sym- "pathy—we fought without it—we lost "without it—we have suffered without it.* "We propose to work out our material re- "generation by our own efforts, and with- "out surrendering our manhood and hon- "orable pride.

"These are not matters for political con- "ventions and party platforms. We are "as much interested in the maintenance "of good government in the United States "as those who fought in her armies or la- "bored in her legislative councils. In- "deed, we have been the chief, if not the "only suffers from the vindictiveness and "violence which has characterized the "spirit and action of the General Govern- "ment since the war. We are, therefore, "willing from necessity, if from no other "motive, to work for the future. We "cannot agree as to the past, and it is "without political significance, unless our "friends render it so by joining in the "Radical party cry of 'rebellion' and "'treason.'"

Our correspondent will see from these extracts, that there is really little difference in our views. He thinks that good policy demands that we should take part in the Convention. We differ. Our aims are the same. We go different roads to promote them. We shall both be found side by side, battling for the Democratic candidates, whether his or our views prevail.

School Books.

CLINTON, N. C, July 8th, 1871.

MAJ. ENGELHARD:—A fresh instance of the suppression of truth by Northern book publishers has just come under my observation, which it may be well to give to those of your readers who are interested in school books.

Expecting to obtain the leading principles of the science in a small compass, I ordered a supply of the *abridged edition of* WAYLAND'S POLITICAL ECONOMY, and, to my surprise, the sections on *Protective Duties* and *Bounties* are *omitted* entirely.

When we remember that a protective tariff (not slavery) caused the nullification troubles, out of which the defamers of Mr. CALHOUN declare that Secession and war arose, and that a protective tariff is now sucking the life-blood out of the industries of this country, it is passing strange that a text-book on POLITICAL ECONOMY should be thus mutilated and called an *abridgement*. If Dr. WAYLAND had admitted the wisdom or justice of protective duties his views would not have been suppressed.

Very respectfully,
B. F. GRADY, JR.

We have had numerous complaints in regard to the political bias of Northern school books. This cannot be too carefully guarded against. The impressions made upon the minds of our children at school, by teachers and books frequently last them through life. When Southern teachers are publishing works of such high order of merit, the necessity of going North for our text books begins to be an exception. We do trust more and more attention will be paid to this important matter.

Convention.

We publish this morning the proceedings of meetings in Columbus and Edgecombe. The character of the proceedings and the candidates put forward indicate the feeling in these counties. They give the best evidence of the earnestness of the people.

EX-GOVERNOR HENRY T. CLARK and W. F. LEWIS, Esq., are representative men. The county does not contain more worthy citizens, or any into whose keeping the interests of the people could be better confided. It is to be hoped that the colored people of Edgecombe will not be led into the support of men who have neither the qualifications of head or heart to represent their true interests in the important body which will assemble in September.

The nomination of Captain JOHN W. ELLIS in Columbus will be received with favor beyond the limits of his county. We need such men in the Convention to look to other interests than those of his immediate county. We look for a majority in Columbus for Ellis and Convention unprecedented in her political history.

Halifax has also placed in the field three gentlemen who are known and respected throughout the borders of the State. Mr. EDWARD CONIGLAND, RICHARD SMITH Esq., and Colonel FRANK M. PARKER are gentlemen of the highest order of ability, of spotless integrity and sound judgment

It is just impossible for a cause represented by such candidates and embracing among its adherents ninety-nine one-hundredths of the intelligent people of the State to be defeated. We regard the election as a foregone conclusion.

John Pool and his Address.

This man publishes in the *Carolina Era*, the new Radical paper in Raliegh, an "Address to the People of North Carolina." It is a fit sequel to the recent "Address" of Mr. S. F. Phillips, Holden's successor as Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee—the only difference being that Pool's effrontery is more marked and his sneaking and slimy malignity less adroitly concealed. The whole tenor of the document is to frighten the people of the State from their propriety and duty in the matter of the approaching Conventional election, and at the same time to brand them, in the eyes of the country, with a spirit of insubordination and disloyalty. And yet, in the face of such undisguised and patent purposes, the miserable hypocrite has the impudence to prate of *his* gratitude to the people for the honors that they have bestowed upon him, and of *his* high estimate of the position of an American Senator! "An American Senator!" It is, indeed, one of the most wonderful evidences of the degeneracy of the times, that the American Senate should embrace such material as John Pool, who has no claim either to popular or private consideration, by virtue of either public or personal qualifications—who perjured himself in the declaration that he accepted office under the Southern Confederacy "*for the purpose of embarrassing it,*"—and whose whole political career has been a series of unworthy tricks and sinister and selfish plots for his own aggrandisement, at whatever sacrifice of the public good or of honest aspiration!

We do not propose to follow "Sneaking John" through the various serpentine twistings of his letter. It would be to travel over a dirty track.

We are surprised that so cunning a schemer should have allowed himself to be entrapped in the unwitting confession, in the outset of his address, that the conferring of the rights to vote upon his allies and friends, the negroes, "was brought about by the conviction" (on the part of the Radical leaders at the North) that "a new element in Southern politics" was required! This is what, of course, *we* have along known, and what we, in common with all fair and observing men, have endeavored to impress upon the negroes. They were allowed to vote—not because the Radical "powers that be" thought them *entitled* to the ballot or *fit* for its intelligent exercise, but because, as Pool elsewhere admits, "ignorant and poor, subject to the prejudice of race, * * * they would exercise the right *in the interest of the* PARTY which conferred it!" Could anything be so infamous and unblushing, and at the same time so characteristic? When the colored vote shall cease to be cast in the interests of Jno. Pool, we are warranted by all we know of the man in saying that *he* would be the first to wish to abrogate it, were such a consummation possible.

The pretentious little man, who so pompously writes himself "American Senator," places himself in tragic attitude, and declares that "the danger thus (by "the renewed hostility to the government of its conquerred enemies") threatened to the Southern States has deeply impressed me for the last two years." Yes, most immaculate patriot, to that extent that, "for the past two years" and more, you have omitted no opportunity, on the floor of the United States Senate, in Star Chamber Inquisition rooms, and elsewhere, to fabricate hostility where none existed, and to exaggerate it ten-fold where it did! You have libelled your State day by day—you have slandered her best citizens—you have opposed amnesty for those who were not half so complicated with the "rebellion" (so-called) as yourself—and you have sought to embroil the community in strife by advising the negroes in a public address to slay, burn and steal, and by counseling a resort to military violence to put down imaginary lawlessness! That you did the latter you now admit, although, quite recently, you authorized a denial of Mr. Badger's statement of what transpired in Gov. Holden's office, last summer, with regard to the Kirk war upon the liberties of the people. Mr. Badger may well return "the lie" you are said to have given him, in view of your declaration, in this address, that "it would have been more prudent and just to have founded the impeachment of Gov. Holden upon his having so long permitted wholesale scourging, murder and assassination to continue, without a much earlier resort to *every measure* for their suppression!" An implied, if not a positive endorsement of *all* that Holden did, and proof sufficient that John Pool was fully capable of advising, and did advise, the arrest and "losing in the woods" of such gentlemen as Govs. Graham, Bragg and others! What, again, could be more infamous or more characteristic?

The immediate "milk" in sneaking John's "cocoanut," is the proposed call for a Convention to change a Constitution, under the inspiration of which such scum as he rose to the top of the pot. *Hinc illa lachrymæ.* Of course he denounces it with the usual number of standard epithets, and inferentially names Executive interference. But John Pool's fusilades in this respect will be as impotent as Mr. Phillips' mimic thunder. We do not believe that our people are to be intimidated in the discharge of a vital and solemn public duty,—one of the most important they have ever been called on to perform—by the silly fustian and mock bravado of such Chinese warriors.

Quoth John: "In times of tumult evil disposed and unworthy men are thrown upon the surface and gain temporary power for mischief." You have written your autobiography, John, and drawn a striking caricature of the "American Senator!" Never did the sun impress on metallic plate a more faithful presentment of *john pool.*

Little John Pool, my Jo John,
When we were first acquaint,
Your squirms were like the *snake*, John,
You *slimed* where'er you went;
And now you're growing old, John,
The same old ways you go,
And *honest* men despised you then,
Little John Pool, my Jo!

MR. R. C. BADGER, Jr. Holden's successor as the Chairman of the Wake county Radical Executive Committee, publishes a card in the Raleigh *Telegram*, announcing his appointments to constitute the Committee. He thus announces the Raleigh portion of the Committee: "I have appointed the following *gentlemen*: T. F. Lee, J. B. Neathery, J. T. Buckalan, James H. Jones and Friday Jones." Lee is carpet-bag Sheriff of Wake, Buckalan carpet-bag Constable, Neathery nobody, and both the *Joneses* turbulent negroes. Shades of the mighty!

DIFFERENT MEN have different and peculiar likes and dislikes, partialities and antipathies. We have known those whose prejudice against *cats* amounted to terror, and others whose love for them was of the most *felin(g)e* character. It is rare, however, that a man's idiosyncracy takes the direction of special fondness for criminals and convicts. This, however, seems to be the *penchant* of "our Ulysses," the President of the United States. He appointed Kilpatrick, the *roue*, to a foreign mission, made Sickles, the murderer, a full minister, Bergen, the brutal outlaw, a consul, and has just pardoned Bowen, the bigamist, probably with a view of giving him, also, a further substantial proof of regard!

Necessity for a Convention—Speaker Jarvis.

We continue this morning our extracts from the address of Speaker JARVIS upon the necessities for a Convention. The points discussed are the Township system, the Code of Civil Procedure, the repeal of the Census law and the repeal of annual sessions of the Legislature. These are all expensive, and some of the odious and objectionable features in our State Constitution, which should be annulled. We direct attention to them:

II. I pass now to notice a second great necessity for a Convention—the abolition of the township system. The idea of allowing two justices of the peace and a clerk—called township trustees—to meet at any time and at any place, in their private parlors, by the roadside or in the woods, in the day time or in the night time, does not suit the genius of our people. This little star chamber court has grown into such bad odor with our people that I believe everybody, without regard to party or color, is now in favor of abolishing the whole township system. It is useless for me to dwell on this point, for I am here without an antagonist. No one has the nerve or hardihood to say he is in favor of continuing the township system. And yet, without a Convention to abolish it, it must be continued two years longer at least, and as much longer as our people choose to submit to outrage and wrong.

III. A third great necessity for a Convention may be found in the much and justly despised code of civil procedure, and in the chaos and confusion this child of the carpet baggers has introduced into our laws, hitherto plain and simple, and in the increased expense in the administration of justice, hitherto so cheap that no man need abandon his rights. The least objectionable thing I can say of the present system of jurisprudence in North Carolina is, that it consists of unfathomable mysteries. Neither the judge, the lawyers nor the people know anything about it. The warmest advocates the system has are to be found among the younger lawyers, and the most they say for it, when questioned as to its merit, is to frankly admit that they like it because they know as much about *that* system as the old lawyers do. Well, sir, it is true. They do, and that is but little. If the abominable system is to be continued, (God and the people forbid it,) the present generation may possibly learn their A B C's in it. The generation that is to come after us may possibly get as far as the ab's and ba's, and by that time its warmest friends (if indeed it then has any friends) will cry out "Deliver us from this age of ignorance of the law into which we have fallen." Are you willing to continue this system two years longer, when the people are anxious to quit this strange path into which they have been led by stronger hands and into which they have been wandering for two and a half years in ignorance and darkness, to walk again in that old familiar track made smooth by time, and lighted up by the wisdom and experience of those who, "though dead, still liveth?" When our people are again seated in that grand old temple of justice builded by our English ancestors and adorned by the great jurists of this country, one thinks that they will sing "Home again from a foreign shore."

IV. I mention as a fourth necessity for a convention the repeal of that feature in section 5, art. II, that requires the legislature to have the census of the State taken in 1875, and every ten years thereafter.—About the only good that can result from taking the census under the supervision of the State, will be to create a few more offices. It will cost $75,000 to $100,000 for no good, greater than to increase the burdens of the people, for this work is done every ten years by the general government. To do this work one time will cost enough to pay for the Convention twice.

V. Section 2 of art. II, which requires the Legislature to meet annually, furnishes us with a good argument in favor of a convention. In my opinion, one of the great evils of modern legislation is that we have too much legislation. Under our present constitution the legislature must meet every winter. It is mid summer after the adjournment before the laws passed or amended get into the hands of the officers of the courts, much less the people, who are to be governed by them. Before they are read over the legislature is in session again, repealing, amending and passing new ones. So that between the code of civil procedure and this kind of legislation, the best informed among us is risking too much when he undertakes to say what the law is and what it is not. And besides, one winter's session of the legislature costs more now than our whole State government did before the war.—How much happier we would all be if we could only be restored to our old customs. A convention can do it.

THE ROBESON OUTLAWS.

The Attack upon the Outlaws by Citizens Three Citizens Killed and Several Wounded—Another Engagement Progressing—The Excitement in Lumberton—The Pursuit to Continue—The Condition of the Wounded, &c

LUMBERTON, N. C., July 11.

DEAR JOURNAL—On Saturday last a posse of one hundred and fifty men, levied from the different townships of this county, were sent, under command of Captain F. M. Wishart, a brave and daring citizen of this county, to Scuffletown to look after the outlaws. On Sunday night the wife of Georgo Applewhite and two or three other mulattoes known to be in sympathy with the outlaws were arrested and sent down on Monday morning and lodged in jail at this place. During the day, Monday, several others of the friends and accomplices of the outlaws were arrested, including the wife of Henry Berry Lowry. The camp of the posse had been established at Buie's store, on the railroad, and while a squad of men were escorting the prisoners to the camp, when about one hundred yards from Buie's store the outlaws, who were lying in ambush, fired upon them. The citizens returned the fire, and a desperate battle ensued. One citizen, Mr. McMillan, was killed outright, and two others, Messrs. McNeill and Brown, were mortally wounded. Jim Lowry, a mulatto, who was with the citizens, acting as guide, was also wounded—it is feared mortally. The engagement lasted but a few minutes, when the outlaws retreated and the citizens pursued with vigor. Another engagement occurred at a landing on Lumber river near Inman's bridge, in which Alex. Brown and Duncan McCormic were wounded severely, but not dangerously, and Berry Barnes slightly. The outlaws were in a batteau on the river when attacked, and after firing on the citizens they fell out into the water. What injury they sustained is unknown.

Heavy firing was heard again this morning in the direction of Tom Lowry's house, but no particulars are known.

The excitement here is intense. The citizens are thoroughly aroused, and the pursuit will be continued until this band of devils is exterminated.

This is written hastily at the depot, while the train is waiting, in the midst of excitement and confusion.

P. S. The names of the citizens killed are Hector McMillan, Hector McNeill and Arch'd Brown. McMillan was instantly killed, and the other two mortally wounded, have since died. Jim Lowry will die.

In haste, M.

THE ROBESON COUNTY FIGHTS.—We publish, in another article, a communication from a kind friend at Lumberton giving a graphic account of the engagements between the outlaws and the Sheriff's posse, on Monday, as far as the particulars can yet be obtained. The accounts collected here yesterday, from passengers *via* the W., C. & R. Railroad, are substantially the same, although perhaps not quite as complete.

Messrs. B. Godwin and A. J. McNair arrived here yesterday afternoon with a note from Sheriff McMillan to Mayor Martin requesting him to endeavor to supply them with arms for the citizens of Robeson county, who are turning out in large numbers, but who are almost totally without arms and ammunition. The city, it seems, is powerless to aid, and these gentlemen were therefore compelled to appeal to private citizens, some of whom have taken the matter in hand, and will endeavor to raise the required supply.

From Mr. McNair we learned that the attack upon the party above Buie's Store was a complete surprise, but that our men fought most gallantly, although their enemies had the advantage of being concealed in the woods, while the posse were upon the open railroad track. Capt. F. M. Wishart, commanding the posse, is said to have acted in a particularly brave and noble manner, he having stood up and exchanged five pistol shots with Henry Berry Lowry. Capt. Wishart escaped unhurt, but Lowry is thought to have been hit.

The wounded men were taken to Buie's store and a message was at once sent to Lumberton requesting the attendance of Dr. R. F. Lewis, who immediately, without regard to his own personal safety, set forth in the night, and through the Scuffleton district, and quickly accomplished the 12 miles between Lumberton and Buie's store. Arriving there, he did all that was possible for Messrs. Arch. Brown and Hector McNeill, who were mortally wounded, and who died yesterday morning.

There is not only great excitement in Robeson county, but an intense feeling of sympathy pervaded all classes in this community yesterday afternoon, when the distressing news arrived here. Advices in regard to the summoning of the posse,—withheld for fear that the publication might be detrimental to the objects of the expedition—had been already received here, and a far different result was anticipated. As it is, we hope that the prosecution of the affair may yet result in the capture or death of all of the gang.

The wives of the outlaws are, we learn, all in prison at Lumberton.

Daily Journal 12th.

THE ROBESON COUNTY OUTLAWS—CAPTURE OF POP OXENDINE—IN JAIL HERE—ALL QUIET ABOVE.—Two friends—one at Lumberton and the other at Powhatan, in Richmond county—have favored us with accounts of the capture yesterday of Pop Oxendine, one of the notorious gang of Robeson county outlaws. From these we collate the following facts:

It seems that this Pop Oxendine, brother to Henderson Oxendine, lately hung at Lumberton, and Calvin Oxendine, now confined in jail at this place awaiting his trial, who is one of the gang of Robeson county outlaws, and on whom a price of $1,000 has been set—$500 by the county and $500 by the State—was captured early yesterday morning, near Powhatan, (or No. 103) in Richmond county, on the line of the W., C. & R. R. R., by Mr. C. S. Renno, who resides at the above place.

Oxendine had been at work near Powhatan under the *alias* of Jim Cumbo, getting out staves in company with a young mulatto named Murdock Lowry. Mr. Renno happened to get a glimpse of him a few days since, and at once recognized him as the identical Pop Oxendine. He therefore, determined upon his capture, and, yesterday morning, guided by a young man named Solomon McLean, approached Oxendine as he was at work in the woods. Some little conversation passed, when Mr. Renno told the outlaw that he had come to arrest him, and, producing a pair of handcuffs, managed to secure him without resistance. He then proceeded to the depot and took the cars for this place. At Lumberton some of the authorities made a demand for the prisoner, but Mr. Renno refused to yield him up, as he had been captured in Richmond county. He then brought him to this place and lodged him in jail.

Too much credit cannot be attached to Mr. Renno for the quiet and successful manner in which he secured the prisoner, nor to the citizens of Robeson county, for allowing Oxendine to pass through their midst alive. They were willing that the law should take its course, and, by their actions, have not only reflected credit on themselves, but have conferred a benefit upon the people of the entire State. It is the best refutation that we have ever known of the slanders so industriously circulated against the peaceful and law-abiding character of our people.

Pop Oxendine is a bright mulatto, about 5 feet 8 inches high, and apparently about 30 years of age. He once escaped from the jail at Lumberton, and is therefore a dangerous character. It is said by some that he has been at work near Powhatan for some time past, and was not lately a member of the gang. The latter part of this statement is, however, contradicted by Henry Berry Lowry's wife, who says that he has been in regular co-operation with the gang.

Daily Journal 13th.

Mountaineers Ahoy!—O. H. Dockery on the War Path—Pass Him Around.

A note from a friend at Lilesville, received by yesterday's mail, informs us that Hon. O. H. Dockery spoke at Wadesboro' on last Saturday, and against Convention. In alluding to the announcement he had made of his intention to canvass the Mountain District (the Seventh) against Convention, he publicly stated that he was going up there, "just to scare them mountaineers, like hell, about Homestead!"

Our friends in the mountains will look out for this gay deceiver, and will accord him the reception due to his eminent ability in the "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain;" and to save him the trouble of formally announcing why he has honored them with a visit, let the Conservative press of the West fully ventilate the Honorable gentleman's honorable intentions.

A GOOD SHOWING.—A correspondent, writing to Messrs. Edwards & Hall, in this city, gives the following as the result of a trial of cotton on one acre of land, made by seven prominent planters in Columbus county. The following is the result:

S. W. Maultsby,	805 lbs.	lint cotton net.		
J. S. Pierce,	797 "	"	"	"
O. H. Powell,	767 "	"	"	"
J. W. Hall,	750 "	"	"	"
J. O. Smith,	634 "	"	"	"
Thos. Smith,	600 "	"	"	"
S. H. Pierce,	640 "	"	"	"

A total of 4 993 lbs. on the 7 acres, and an average of 714 lbs. to the acre.

Better still, 4 of the above acres produced 3,119 lbs., or, an average of SEVEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY LBS.—TWO BALES—TO THE ACRE.

Who will top this?

COLUMBUS COUNTY.—We are glad to know that our friends in Columbus have set the ball in motion, and that they are fully alive to the issues involved in the present campaign.

The Conservative Nominating Convention was held at Whiteville last Saturday. It was attended by the people at large, as well as by the delegates, and was addressed by Col. W. M. Baldwin, Sheriff V. V. Richardson and W. H. Sellars, Esq. R. M. McRacken, Esq., filled the chair and Messrs. Simon A. Barnes and J. W. Powell were the Secretaries. A committee appointed for the purpose of making a nomination reported the name of Captain John W. Ellis, whereupon that gentleman received the unanimous voice of the Convention.

Capt. Ellis then came forward and in a short speech gracefully accepted the call.

We congratulate the people of Columbus county on their choice. It has fallen upon a true and tried son of the Old North and one who has before worn the harness for the good of his people.—There is no more doubt of his election by a handsome majority than there is of his ability to worthily sustain the trust confided to him.

The proceedings of the meeting will appear in full to-morrow.

A Kentucky lad took the three best prizes at a Canada College.

Tilton groweth still more immoral, and discourseth learnedly of billiards.

The Louisiana Chinese work well, and eat beef like Caucasians.

A Kentucky German met a fraulein, courted and married her, all in seventy-two hours.

The South and the Democratic Party.

ROCKINGHAM, July 7th 1871.

To the Editor of the Journal:—

I beg to dissent from the position taken by you in regard to the next Democratic National Convention. Unless I have mistaken your meaning, you think that the pride of the Southern people, as well as their true policy, forbid their being represented in the Convention, and they should content themselves with "a wise and masterly inactivity"—determined, however, to support the principles promulgated and the nominees put forward by the Convention. I cannot concur in these conclusions.

To my mind it is clear that the preservation of American liberty depends, in a very great degree, upon a speedy return to those "ancient landmarks which our fathers set," and this desirable end can only be attained by a restoration of the Democratic party to power. This party, as now composed, comprises nearly all the true friends of Constitutional liberty, which the degeneracy and corruptions of the times have left; and it is surely wisdom in its members to allow neither jealousy, the feelings of pride, impracticable adhesion to past opinions, upon past subjects, nor sectional distrust, to distract the harmony of its counsels or the unity of its action. All personal feelings—all differences upon points originating in, or derived from, the issues of former years, should be subordinated to the great end of wresting the country from the hands of the spoilers and placing its powers in the keeping of those who have a sacred regard for the principles upon which its former greatness and prosperity were attained.

What would be the effect of declining to have delegates in the Convention? Would it not give a fatal stab to our national unity? Would it not be a *practical* acknowledgment, which would estop all *words* to the contrary, that the party had lost the confidence of one section of the country, and was, therefore, not to be trusted? Would it not cause us to lose the good opinions of the friends of the Constitution at the North, who, disguise it as we may attempt to do, have, in their efforts to preserve its integrity upon matters peculiarly interesting to us, staked their own success, and lost—when time-serving would have produced a different result? Would it not cause a forfeiture of their sympathies? It seems so to me. If we are not represented, and a declaration of principles is set forth by a *sectional* party, how can we stand forth and advocate the success of a *sectional* party, with any prospect but defeat ahead of us?

We must let *judgment*, not *feeling* guide us in our course. Practical dictation as to the course of the party does not become us, and a refusal to co operate in deliberation is practical dictation. It is neither more nor less than holding out a threat, that if the Northern Democracy does not come up to the standard which we have erected, we will fold our arms and give no aid in the great battle which is to be fought. Our standard must be lowered.—Living issues must take the place of dead ones and make the inscriptions on its folds. We must take, in other words, the best that we can get. We must content ourselves with a half loaf, if we cannot get a whole one; and the experience of the last few years must have convinced us that if the Radical party continues in power, we shall get nothing but stones for our portion.

We cannot and ought not to expect the Democratic party at the North to concur with us in many of the opinions and feelings connected with the late war. The South affords too many lamentable examples of men, "natives here and to the manner born," who have yielded all the principles which they so valorously proclaimed and have embraced a "hideous monster" from a professed belief that it was "the best that circumstances allowed." Seeing that our own people are not spotless, can we expect that the people of the North are better than they, and may not yield to the demands of the times? Far be it from me to compare the two. The Democracy of the North have been recklessly true to principle, and, as has already been said, have often jeoparded their success when a graceful yielding would have brought office and emolument. When we have yielded ourselves and accepted practical facts, though denouncing the foul means by which they were accomplished, it is but just that we should allow others to follow our own example, and then join them in devising means to save what little is left of constitutional liberty.

But then it is said, although we stand aloof from the Convention, we shall nevertheless endorse its action by a support of its nominees. This is giving a pledge in advance without being a party to the contract. I cannot agree to it, and honestly think it is asking too much of our people to expect them to give any assurances of support, unless they participate in the work which they are called upon to uphold. Your correspondent will, probably, give all the aid he can to the nominees of the Democratic National Convention, but he desires the Convention to be entitled to his confidence by being composed of delegates from every Congressional District within the limits of the country. If it is not, he *may*, as mere choice of evils, sustain its action, but he will not *pledge* himself to do so. If, however, *all* the enemies of the Radical party shall get together and *consult* for the public good, he has no hesitation in declaring that he will give his zealous aid towards carrying out the wishes of *our* National organization.—With such unity as would be produced by a free and equal interchange of opinion among our friends in *all* parts of the country, I entertain no doubt of success and the consequent safety of the public liberties. If from a feeling of false pride, an overweening sensitiveness, we destroy the nationality of deliberation, I see nothing ahead but defeat and the loss of constitutional republicanism.

These opinions are expressed in great deference to those whose positions and intelligence entitle their judgments to great weight, but they are sincerely entertained by one who yields to no man in the depth of his devotion to those principles in whose defense the South lost nearly all, save her honor. SCANDERBEG.

A young lady about to be married insisted on having a certain clergyman to perform the ceremony, saying "He always throws so much feeling into the thing; and I wouldn't give a fig to be married unless it could be done in a style of gushing rhapsody."

The female writers of America are now furnishing a larger amount of reading matter to the magazines than ever before. The contributions are improving in quality also.

Appleton's Journal thinks that preachers who speak of the "simplicity of dress" of our grandmothers are not well read in the history of a hundred years ago.

"Henpeck" is the name of a postoffice in Alexandria county, Illinois. It does a small business—mans avoid it.

Good name for a dancing academy—Legg Hall in Skeneatles.

Those who eat green corn need not wonder if their voices become husky.

STATE NEWS.

UNCTION.—We publish to-day the in-ion of Joseph B. Stafford, of Balti-, again t the Stockholders of the h Carolina Railroad. The Deputy hals are out—one to the seashore, in h of Speaker Warren, and the other e mountains, in search of Speaker s, to serve copies of the injunction.

is is nothing less than a lawless raid the State and the citizens of the to force a lease of the road at the holder's meeting on the 13th of July, t.

eph B. Stafford, it seems, is the owner y nine shares. He is a troublesome r of the concern, and it behooves her partners to make Joseph behave elf.

eph says:

ur orator also apprehends that from of consideration, or otherwise, the ity of the private stockholders of company, residing in said State of Carolina, may admit said appoint-f the President and Speaker to occu-e offices of proxy and directors as said."

* * * *

believe some of our judges have consulted, as Gov. Caldwell consult-arson, as to whether he should obey Legislature in making proclamation election for Convention. If Mr. ps had not been satisfied that our s were against him he would not have ed off to Baltimore to look for the ral judge who turned Bergen out of manner calculated to bring re h upon the judiciary.

the stockholders prepare to meet all r of threats, bribes and persuasions. one of them sell out as cheaply as Watts, for $5,000 of worthless bonds. ce be alarmed by the threats of the lvania Central, that they will build f rm Greensboro' to Charlotte, making the stock of the North na worthless. President Smith the net profits of the road, nd above all operating or necessary s, to be for the present year $464,- this wants only $15,204 31 of g money sufficient to declare a divi-e 6 per cent. instead of this. State of Georgia leases its road, the third as long as the North Caro at $25,000 per month—$300,000 per If you lease, seven per cent. is not gh, and we believe the Pennsylvan a will give eight rather than fail to the monopoly. We have deemed it to say this much to the stockhold-No offence is intended by our plain and none will be taken except by who will probably yield to the golden ers of the Pennsylvania Central.—gh Sentinel.

LIVING DELEGATES OF '35.—We been informed by a member of the ention of '35 that the following are at are living of that memorable body: ne county, B. McMillan; Burke D. S. ner; Cabarrus, D. M. Barringer; Hay-J. J. Cathey; Hertford, —— Rayner; n, Jos. W. Queen; Martin, Asa Biggs; noake, J. L. Bailey; Richmond, d Dockery; Robeson, Jno. W. Powell; ngham, E. T. Broadnax; Tyrrell, H. Spruill; Warren, W. N. Edwards; ngton, J. C. Norcom; Yancey, B. J. h, A. Jervis.

there are any mistakes in this we the press will correct. So far as our mation extends, and we have heard many of them, they all favor the est measure for a Convention.—Ashe Citizen.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

Columbus County Convention—Democracy of the County in Council—Nominations made—Deep Interest Displayed, &c.

The evidence of the feeling with which the Democrats of Edgecombe enter upon the Convention campaign was witnessed on Saturday last.

A general county convention had been called upon that day—which was re-sponded to by delegates from nearly every township.

The Convention was organized by calling Jessie H. Powell, Esq., to the Chair, and the appointment of Capt. Wm. Biggs Secretary.

Gov. H. T. Clark explained the object of the Convention in a few appropriate remarks, showing conclusively the great necessity for some change in the present defective Constitution.

A roll of the townships was then made and all were found to be represented.

On motion of Judge Howard, the Chairman was authorized to appoint two delegates from each township to recommend suitable candidates to represent the county in the State Convention.

While the committee were absent the Convention was addressed by Mr. E. R. Dancy, of Wilson, Mr. T. B. Owen, Jr., Mr. J. F. Bellamy and Capt. Wm. Biggs.

On motion of Capt. Biggs, it was resolved that three from each township be appointed to challenge voters on the day of election, superintend the polls, and see that the votes are properly counted.

The committee on nominations reported the following gentlemen as suitable candidates, viz: Gov. H. T. Clark and Wm. Lewis, Esq.

Both the nominees were present, and, being called upon, accepted the nomination promising a thorough and active canvass of the county.

On motion of Capt. J. R. Thigpen, the young gentlemen were requested to act as canvassers and see that the campaign is actively carried on in every township, viz: Hon. Geo. Howard, Fred. Phillips, A. Bridgers, C. M. Wesson, T. R. Owen, J. S. Barlow, H. L. Staton, Jr., J. L. Bridgers, Jr., B. H. Bunn.

The following resolutions were reported and unanimously adopted:

1. Whereas, The Legislature of the State of North Carolina, believing that it is the will of a large majority of the people of the State to change or amend their present Constitution, did, in April last, pass an act entitled the "Convention Act," giving the people of said State an opportunity to express their wishes as to a Convention, and believing, as we do, that the present Constitution should be changed or amended, and our public debt properly adjusted, at the good credit of our State may be restored, and that we may be able to get a fair equivalent for our bonds and lessen the taxes that are now burdensome in the extreme; that we want a Constitution for North Carolina framed by North Carolinians, and not by a set of adventurers whose only aim was greed and plunder; therefore,

Resolved, 1st. That we invite all the voters of Edgecombe, irrespective of party, to join us in voting for a Convention, that our Constitution may be changed or amended as to suit the wishes and views of the people of the State,

2d. That we agree as to the plan proposed by the Legislature in calling a Convention, and will never support the adoption of any Constitution of the State that takes the right away from the people of calling a Convention, and centers it in a two-thirds majority of the Legislature as some contend that it does now.

3d. That the political power of all "Democratic" governments is derived from the consent of the governed; and those who heed no the voice of the people, should be watched with a jealous eye and trusted not in place or power with the liberties of the people.

4. Whether the present mode of calling a Convention be Constitutional or unconstitutional is a point on which great minds will differ. But we, the common people, have never so understood as having delegated away our power of calling a Convention to any body of men, but claim the inherent right of changing our Constitution in any way we may choose, if not in conflict with the Constitution and laws of the United States.

5th. That we, the Democracy of Edgecombe, in Convention assembled, do pledge our utmost efforts to secure the success of the call for Convention in August next, and the consequent changing of our present corrupt and unsettled state Government.

On motion, it was ordered that these proceedings be published in the *Southerner*, and that the Wilmington JOURNAL and Raleigh *Sentinel* be requested to copy.

The Convention then adjourned.

JESSE H. POWELL, Chairman.
WM. BIGGS, Secretary.

For the Journal

Columbus County Conservative Convention.

In pursuance of general notice a full delegation from all the Townships of Columbus county met at the Court House, in Whiteville, on Saturday the 8th day of July, when, on motion, R. M. McRacken, Esq., was called to the chair and Simon A. Barnes and J. W. Powell, Esq., requested to act as Secretaries.

The Chairman addressed the meeting explaining the objects of the Convention and the necessity for amendments to the State Constitution.

Col. W. M. Baldwin, Sheriff Richardson and W. H. Sellers, Esq., addressed the meeting at some length with arguments full of interest and instruction.

On motion it was agreed to raise a Committee of three from each township to prepare resolutions and make a recommendation of some suitable person to represent this county as delegate in the proposed State Convention. The following gentlemen were appointed such Committee:

Bogue Township—B. F. Pierce, S. W. Maultsby and John A. Fornydaval.

Welche's Creek Township—S. W. Smith, O. Lennon and John R. Baldwin.

Whiteville Township—D. N. Gore, H. Thompson and A. F. Powell.

Tatoms Township—H. B. Collier, Wynn Nance, Caswell Porter.

Fair Bluff Township—J. Q Smith, H. D. Williamson, J. E. Scarborough.

Williams Township—A. M. Gore, John Meares, E. H. Todd.

Bug Hill Township—Isaac Long, Sr., James Stevens, Henry J. Long.

Lees Township—C. C. Gore, H. C. Long, J. A. Thompson.

The committee retired for a short time when they returned and through their chairman, A. F. Powell, Esq., reported the following resolutions and recommendations:

WHEREAS, The Legislature of North Carolina, by an act ratified on the 31 day of April, 1871, have submitted the question of "Convention" or "No Convention," to the free people of said State, and whereas, the provisions of the present Constitution are in many respects oppressive and burthensome, and not well suited to the good government and prosperity of our people, therefore,

Resolved 1. That we believe in, and accept as true, the doctrine "that all political power is vested in and derived from the people; all government of right originates from the people, is founded upon their will only, and is instituted solely for the good of the whole."

2. That the people of this State have the inherent, sole and exclusive right of regulating the internal government and police thereof, and of altering and abolishing their Constitution and form of government whenever it may be necessary for their safety and happiness, but every such right should be exercised in pursuance of law and consistent with the Constitution of the United States.

3 That in seeking to amend our present Constitution and to remove therefrom the oppressive and objectionable features it is our aim and purpose that everything done shall be strictly in pursuance of law and consistent with the Constitution of the United States.

4 That we shall use all honorable means to secure a convention of the people, called, sanctioned and approved by the people themselves, in pursuance of law, believing, as we do, that it is the only means whereby we can be relieved from the many oppressions, burdens and inconveniences imposed upon us by the operation of our present defective Constitution.

5. That the limitations and restrictions in the act of Assembly, providing for the people to vote on "Convention" or "No Convention," and by their votes to call a Convention must be sacredly observed, and that the rights of all classes, colors or races must and shall be preserved and strictly guarded. We denounce every infringement of those rights, and pledge ourselves to the maintenance of the same.

6 That we denounce criminals and the perpetrators of crime, in every form and shape, and that we urge upon the people the necessity of upholding the peaceful and law-abiding character which they have always maintained, by a willing submission to the laws of the country, and by a prompt co-operation with the lawful authority in bringing all offenders to justice.

7. That we desire and will strive to maintain peace, law, order and the blessings of good government.

8. That we recommend the name of Capt J. W. Ellis as a suitable person to be elected as delegate from this county to the proposed State Convention.

On motion of Col. W. M. Baldwin, the recommendation of the committee was adopted, and Capt. Ellis was unanimously declared the nominee of this Convention, and on further motion the resolutions reported by the committee were adopted as a whole.

Capt. Ellis being called for, came forward and thanking the Convention for the high compliment conferred, said he accepted the nomination, and with it all the responsibility that the position carried, he would at once enter upon the campaign—invited the whole people of the county to come out and hear the discussions; he proceeded with a short argument to point out imperfections and to show the necessity for amendments and alterations in our present Constitution; said he would meet the people at the various public places, and if elected, would do all in his power for the good of the country.

Col. T. F. Toon addressed the meeting, endorsing and pledging himself and friends to support the nominee.

On motion, ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be furnished the Wilmington JOURNAL and *Star* for publication, and that all papers in the State friendly to the cause of Convention be requested to publish the same.

The thanks of the meeting were tendered the Chairman and Secretaries, and in the most perfect spirit of harmony the Convention adjourned, feeling assured of success.

R. M. McRACKEN, Chairman.
SIMON A. BARNES, J. W. POWELL, } Secretaries.

OUR TRAVELING CORRESPONDENCE.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad—The Crops—Mrs. Brothers—Lake Waccamaw, &c., &c.

We took a short trip over the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad, ending last night. Everywhere the crops are fine. The area of land in cotton is about two-thirds as much as last year, and of corn, rice and other grain crops, there is fully fifty per cent. more. The cotton and corn look remarkably well, though not so many manipulated imported fertilizers have been used. We rode over a considerable portion of Darlington and Marion counties, S. C., and part of Columbus county, N. C. We had also an opportunity for seeing the effect of the Wilmington Navassa Guano, and it has proven first-rate this season. The farmers are much pleased with the results, and are of but one opinion, that is, that it has paid them handsomely. With an average season from this time, the planters will have enough both of provisions and cotton to make this, at fair prices, a better season than the last.

The railroad has improved since we last saw it, and the improvement still continues. "Careful and regular management" seems to be the motto, care of and attention to passengers the rule. Under the head of care of passengers may be mentioned the new hotel at Fair Bluff, under the charge of Mrs. Brothers, who has always been classed as among those who "know how to keep a hotel." This house is right at the depot, has been thoroughly repaired and newly furnished throughout, and offers to the fatigued traveler that quiet neatness which is so refreshing in itself to the fainting body; when we add to this a table loaded with the very best food of the land, cooked and served in the best manner, we wonder how any one can pass without eating.—This is the breakfast house for the express train going South and the dinner house coming North for the same train. The character of this house ought to be kept up, and such is the pride of the proprietress that it will be kept up if she perishes in the attempt, but the Company ought to assist her by proper subsidies when the travel is light, and not allow her to lose by the enterprise. The character and reputation of a road is so much affected by that of its hotels that it has a direct interest in sustaining them. We take the responsibility of calling the attention of the authorities to the matter, simply as an act of justice. Still on the route the Lake House at Flemington dispenses its hospitalities to the traveler under the same management as of yore. This is another resting place.

We have heretofore described the Lake Waccamaw, and it seems almost useless to attempt it again, but lying yesterday in the shade of a large tree, on the bottom of an upturned log canoe, with the lake spread out before us and the cool breeze fanning our parched frame, we could not help feeling that there are few pleasanter spots anywhere than this same Waccamaw. The fishermen are out to-day in full force, amongst whom we recognize our host of the Purcell House taking his day of relaxation. Since the fare to Smithville is reduced to one dollar for the excursion trip, why not an excursion ticket to Waccamaw Lake at the same price? Passengers can leave here on the 7.10 p. m. train, get to the Lake to supper, take a moonlight stroll on the shores, a bath a mile out from the beach, or a sail, a night's rest, early breakfast, snack in the canoe, paddle over to some cool shady creek or Waccamaw river, fish and smoke, lie in the shade and dream or otherwise pass the day until 4 p. m., then land in the city at 5½ p. m. Two large parties have been down from Columbia, S. C., this season on fishing excursions lasting from a week to a fortnight. Why not bring the editional corps out some evening, bathe in the healthy waters, and be back to your sanctum at the regular hour next morning.

We must defer to another article notice of the improvements at Flemington, and the new places which are being opened along the line. Evidently somebody is thinking all the time or these things would not develop.

It is a subject of general congratulation that the murderer of Stancill was so soon arrested and that Sheriff Richardson has succeeded in obtaining such a mass of evidence against him. Even the very earth in which he cleaned his murderous axe has been carefully removed in the state in which he left it, and boxed up for the consideration of the Court and jury. Everybody says "give him a fair trial before the Court, and although he has murdered a quiet, industrious and peaceful citizen let there be no mob law brought against him." This is right and just as it should be. We incline to the opinion that if every officer of the law in the State would take the same pains that the Sheriff of Columbus does to arrest and bring to justice offenders we should hear less of Ku-Klux outrages, lynch law and Vigilance Committees.

Yours ever,
IN TRANSIT.

OUR WILSON CORRESPONDENCE,

Wilson Female Seminary—Major Sparrow's Address, &c., &c.

WILSON, N. C., July 7.

Editor Journal: This elegant town, so rapidly rising, no less in popular favor than in commerce, manufactures, population and general prosperity, has been marked this week by gaiety and educational interests to an unusual degree. It is the anniversary week of Prof. J. DeBernier Hooper's celebrated collegiate Female Seminary. Wilson, though young in years, has made Herculean efforts in the cause of human learning. They have told, and are telling, powerfully in favor of that general advancement and material prosperity which have enabled her to distance in the career of improvement and progress all her older sister towns of Eastern North Carolina. While she can boast of other most excellent schools, she has much cause to feel a just pride in Professor Hooper's flourishing institution. This is his commencement week. The examinations and other public exercises of his various classes of seventy-five young ladies have reflected credit alike upon the pupils and their able instructors, among whom may be mentioned that learned and venerable man of God and Nestor of literary writers and classic teachers in our State, Rev. Wm. Hooper, L. L. D. The essays of the graduating class, as with blushing pride they received their well-earned diplomas last evening, were of a high order. I will furnish you, when I can obtain them, the names of these well-trained young ladies, with the subjects of their graduating compositions. Society will be safe, liberty will be preserved, selfishness and demoralization will decline, virtue be promoted and intelligence and religion held in proper estimation if large numbers of such young ladies as these can be annually sent forth from our female seminaries into the community to refine its tastes and elevate its tone of morality and learning.

But the chief object of interest and attraction on this occasion was the Annual Address before the Institution. It was delivered last night by that modest and retiring, but able, eloquent and distinguished son of North Carolina—Major Thomas Sparrow, of Beaufort county. His high reputation, more than sustained on this stirring occasion, brought to the very large Hall of the magnificent College Buildings, a large crowd of the most intelligent and substantial citizens of Wilson and surrounding counties. The Hall was filled to overflowing, and seldom has so large an assemblage collected here on any occasion. The orator was gracefully introduced to his appreciative audience by that brave soldier, brilliant speaker, promising lawyer and able champion of the people's rights, Major John W. Dunham of Wilson.

Major Sparrow held his listeners enchanted for nearly an hour, and yet in a manner so earnest, convincing and eloquent, as to demonstrate that he came here not for effect as to himself, not to tickle the fancy or pour out fulsome flattery upon his fair auditors, as is so generally done on like occasions; but with a warm, true heart, full of devotion to the best interest and happiness of woman as well as to the honor and welfare of his native State, to tell to parents as well as daughters, wholesome truths, too seldom uttered, to take home with them for their own good and that of the community. His main subject was "The duty of our North Carolina women at the present time." As evidence of the ability, appropriateness and sterling merits and usefulness of this production, there was a general desire manifested for its publication, and I trust the patriotic and distinguished gentleman will consent thereto. It ought to be in the hands of all our fathers, husbands, lovers, as well as our daughters, mothers and sisters.

It, as this able speaker and classic literary writer intimated, we are to have a better state of society in North Carolina, if our liberties are to be preserved and the State made prosperous and the people contented, we must give more attention to female education and better support to our own female institutions of learning. Not until our people cease to have less regard for, and confidence in, politicians and office-seekers, and learn to appreciate more justly those sterling, moderate, enterprising men among us who are not absorbed in politics, to the exclusion of higher, nobler duties to the cause of education, to the best promotion of all our material interests, and to the highest, but good of North Carolina and all her people, shall we be able to reverse our downward for the upper grade of improvement, prosperity and progress. S.

THE VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE ORANGE PROCESSION.

THE RIOT RAGING!

The Military Fire on the Mob.

MANY KILLED & WOUNDED.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

Col. Fisk Severely Wounded

NEW YORK, July 12.

The Orange procession formed between two regiments and four hundred police. There were only about two hundred in line, with two banners, one of the stars and stripes and the other of William of Orange on horseback. They waited sometime for the rest. The soldiers loaded their guns with balls, and the procession started.

The Orange procession of Jersey City consisted of one hundred and fifty, similarly guarded. The Jersey boats were held in the river until the character of the passengers was ascertained.

The Jersey procession was entirely unmolested. The New York procession was assailed three times up to last advices. At the corner of Twenty-third street and Fifth avenue; the troops were ordered to fire. About a dozen were killed and wounded. One policeman was shot dead. Col. Fisk was wounded and one man of the ninth regiment killed. Innumerable minor rows are reported.

4:45, P. M.

A dispatch from the operator at the Fifth Avenue Hotel says that about 8 o'clock, p. m., as the troops were passing down Fifth avenue when between Twenty fifth and Twenty-sixth streets the mob fired three shots at them. The military returned the fire, killing eight and wounding thirteen. Two boys and a lady were shot and sixteen citizens in all were killed in the avenue. Three soldiers were killed.

Three hundred Orangemen passed here about a half hour ago, through Twenty-third street and down Broadway, under a strong escort.—They were cheered while passing.

The latest intelligence gives fifteen killed and twenty wounded in Fifth Avenue.

Lieutenant Page, of Fisk's regiment, is mortally wounded.

No exact details are obtainable as yet.

Judge Blackford decides that the English subscribers to thirty thousand shares of Erie stock must have the right of registration restored to them.

A boiler used for driving piles at the Central Road docks exploded to-day, killing one and wounding one. The works were blown to pieces.

From Ohio.

COLUMBUS, July 12.

George W. Bradley and Theo. F. Bradley pleaded guilty of stealing forty thousand dollars from Adam's Express Company and were sentenced to four years imprisonment.

From Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, July 12.

Two men were killed near Neosha, Mo., for stealing a mule.

Gen. Logan has had four hemorrhages of the lungs and is convalescent.

From Maryland.

BALTIMORE, July 12.

The widow of Henry W. Worsham late of the U. S. A., has been arrested, charged with poisoning two men.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12.

Prof. Noah Porter has been elected President of Yale University.

Governor Hoffman, of New York, has issued a proclamation to the effect that the Orange procession will be protected. Whereupon Police Superintendent Kelso withdrew the order forbidding the procession.

Deaths from lightning are freely reported.

The iron works of T. P. Morris & Co. in Richmond, Pa., was struck by lightning this morning and destroyed.

Up to midnight there had not been a single riot in New York.

The Orangemen appeal to the old Know Nothings to reorganize.

The Pennsylvania Central Road has leased the Jefferson and Indianapolis Road, including the Madison branch, paying six per cent. on the capital stock.

Ex-Gov. Chamberlain has been elected President of Bowdern College.

A supersedeas for Mrs. Fair has been issued, which respites her till October.

CABLE DISPATCHES.

BERLIN, July 12.

Emperor William has been made Crown Prince of Saxony, and Field Marshal of the Empire.

PARIS, July 12.

Gambetta is seated in the Assembly.

LONDON, July 12.

Alexander Keith Johnston, Geographer, is dead. Aged 67 years.

From New York—The Procession of the Orangemen—Rioting Commenced.

NEW YORK, July 12.

It is understood that General McDaniel will co-operate with the State authorities.

Circulars have been issued for the formation of a Protestant League of America, wherein it is asserted that the claims of Roman Catholicism are incompatible with civil and religious liberty. It is asserted that six thousand persons enrolled themselves in this organization yesterday.

Batteries have been placed at several points where an attack on the procession is apprehended.

Superintendent Kelso is more hopeful this morning of a peaceful issue.

The police and military arrangements are complete.

The streets in the uptown districts have the appearance of a holiday. Groups of loungers are to be seen on nearly every corner, and gangs of men, four and five in number, may be noticed going in the direction of the western part of the city. Altogether affairs look very threatening. The men in the marble and stone yards along East river have nearly all left work, it is supposed for the purpose of opposing the Orangemen parade.

LATER.

Rumors are rife that rioting is now going on in the upper part of 9th Avenue.

STILL LATER.

The much talked of and long lookeed for riot has commenced.

About quarter before 11 o'clock this morning reports commenced coming in. The first was from the 23d precinct, and was to the effect that the mob had collected in the vicinity of Eighty-third street and Third avenue and were driving people from the streets. Two hundred and twenty-five policemen were immediately picked out, and under command of Captain Hedden of the 15th precinct, ordered to the above point to disperse the mob.

The second dispatch was from the 32d precinct and stated that the rioters were marching through the Boulevard and had attacked the Italian and Swiss laborers in the vicinity of 143d street and 9th Avenue. The Superintendent and General Sholer immediately held a consultation and concluded to send a regiment to that point. Gen. Sholer immediately ordered seven Companies of the 71st regiment, Col. Rockabellar commanding, to proceed to and guard that point.

The last order had barely been given when another report was received.

Several Fenians collected about the Fenian headquarters, 19th and 20th streets and avenue A, where a large quantity of arms are stored, and clamored loudly to be given their arms.—This was refused, and they threatened to pull down the place. About two hundred and fifty officers were put in stages and immediately sent there.

At 5th regiment armory in Hester street, a large crowd had collected and signified their intention of taking arms. There were about one hundred men of the regiment in the armory to each of whom were dealt out forty rounds of cartridges. This morning seeing that the regiment were prepared for them, one brawny individual said: "Come, byes, lets go down to 7th ward and get the lads, and we'll clean out the d—n Dutch." A majority of the mob then started off under the leadership of this man to get the lads. Prince street is alive with men speaking in whispers, who, when they see any stranger coming keep silent. There was a report of a fight at Hibernian Hall, but it was quelled and all was quiet.

LATEST.

The procession commences at 2 o'clock. Firing has been heard for the last hour, but no casualties have yet been reported. A large number of persons who had been drinking freely, and were armed with pistols, knives and hatchets, have been arrested.

From New Jersey—The Procession.

JERSEY CITY, July 12.

No disturbance has occurred yet, so far as known, but indications favor riot and bloodshed this evening.

The street corners and saloons are crowded with Hibernians, who maintain a sullen silence.

BY HAVANA CABLE.

HAVANA, July 12

General Caballina is dead.
Valmaseda has gone to Guasa by sea.

Mrs Vallandigham.

Mrs. C. L. Vallandigham, accompanied by her young son, arrived at Cumberland, Md., on Friday morning, and is now stopping at the residence of her brother-in-law, Dr. R. S. McKaig. We very greatly regret, says the Cumberland News, to be informed that this estimable lady is still in a deplorable state of mental and bodily health, superinduced by the tragical death of her husband. She is in such a condition as to be scarcely aware of the presence of her friends. It is to be hoped that soon she will be improved.

A Boston man is anxious to learn how it happens that when people come to high words they are so apt to use low language.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ₱ lb	29 @	31	RICE ₱ bbl	0 00 @	0 00
BARRELS, Spts T., each.			(From store)		
2nd hand	2 15 @	2 50	Rockport	1 30 @	1 40
New	2 75 @	3 00	Rockland	0 00 @	1 50
CANDLES, ₱ lb.,			MOLASSES, ₱ gallon,		
Tallow	18 @	20	Cuba, hhds.	38 @	40
Adamantine	15 @	16	do bbls.	43 @	45
Sperm	50 @	55	Sugar house,	21 @	22
COFFEE, ₱ lb.,			do bbls.	24 @	27
Java	25 @	30	Syrup, bbls.	50 @	1 00
Laguayra	20 @	24	Do N. O.,	80 @	0 85
Rio	16½ @	22	NAVAL STORES,		
St. Domingo	25 @	28	Turpentine ₱ 280 lbs.		
COTTON, ₱ lb.,			Virgin new	0 00 @	4 25
Ord. to Mid'g	16 @	19½	Yellow dip	0 00 @	3 30
Strict Mid'g	00 @	20	Hard	0 00 @	2 00
COTTON BAGGING,			Tar, ₱ bbl.	0 00 @	3 00
Gunny, ₱ yd	25 @	26	Tar, in ords	3 10 @	3 20
Dundee	20 @	23	Pitch, City	2 75 @	3 00
Flax	24 @	26	Rosin, pale	5 25 @	6 00
Double Ano'r	25 @	27	do No. 1	4 00 @	5 00
Rope, ₱ lb	7 @	10	do No. 2	2 75 @	2 80
CORN MEAL,			do No. 3	0 00 @	2 60
₱ bushel	1 10 @	1 15	Spirits Turpentine,		
DOMESTICS,			₱ gal	00@47	
Sheeting,			NAILS, ₱ lb.,		
₱ yard	11 @	12	Cut	5 25 @	6 00
Yarn, ₱ 5 lb	1 30 @	1 35	OILS, ₱ gallon,		
FEATHERS,			Sperm	0 00 @	3 00
₱ lb	65 @	90	Linseed	1 40 @	1 50
FISH, ₱ bbl.,			Machinery	1 75 @	2 00
Mackerel,			Kerosene	30 @	33
No. 1	28 00 @	30 00	GUM NUTS,	2 75 @	3 00
No. 2	13 00 @	15 00	POTATOES,		
No. 3	00 00 @	00 00	Sweet, bush	0 00 @	1 50
Mullets	5 50 @	8 00	Irish, ₱ bbl	4 00 @	5 50
Herring,			PROVISIONS, ₱ lb.,		
East	8 00 @	9 00		N. C. Bacon	
N.C.roe	0 00 @	12 50	Hams	17 @	19
do cut,	8 00 @	10 00	Middlings	12 @	12½
do gross,	0 00 @	8 00	Shoulders	11 @	12
Dry Cod, ₱ lb	9 @	10	Hog round	12½ @	13
FLOUR, ₱ bbl.,	Northern			Western Bacon.	
Family	7 50 @	11 00		(Smoked.)	
Superfine	6 25 @	6 50	Hams	17 @	18
Fine	6 00 @	6 25	Middlings	10 @	10½
Ex. Super	7 00 @	7 50	Shoulders	8½ @	8½
NORTH CAROLINA,				(Dry Salted.)	
Family	8 25 @	8 50	Middlings	9 @	9½
Superfine	7 75 @	8 00	Shoulders	8 @	8½
GLUE, ₱ lb	16 @	20	Lard, N C	16 @	17
GUNNY BAGS	25 @	28	do North'rn	12 @	16
GUANO, Peruvian,			Butter, N C.	00 @	30
Per ton	00 00 @	80 00	do North'rn	33 @	54
GRAIN, ₱ bushel,			Cheese	4 @	18
Corn	1 05 @	1 10	PORK, Northern, ₱ bbl.		
Oats	85 @	90	City Mess	00 00 @	18 00
Peas, Cow	1 00 @	1 05	Thin "	00 00 @	00 00
Rice, rough	1 25 @	1 35	Rump	00 00 @	16 00
Carolina	8½ @	9	SALT, Alum, ₱		
HIDES, ₱ lb.,			bag	2 bush 1 80 @	2 00
Green	5 @	7	Liverpool, sack, ground		
Dry	11 @	15	cargo	1 30 @	1 35
HAY, ₱ 100 lbs.			from store	1 45 @	1 50
Eastern	1 25 @	1 50	American	1 35 @	1 40
Northern	1 10 @	1 20	SUGAR, ₱ lb.,		
IRON, ₱ lb.,			Porto Rico	11½ @	12
English, ass'd	8 @	10		12 @	12½
American, ref.	0 @	10	B	14 @	14½
American,			A	14½ @	15
sheer	9 @	10	Crushed	14½ @	15½
Swede	10 @	12	SOAP, ₱ lb.		
Hoop,			Northern	5½ @	8
₱ ton	105 00@110 00		SHINGLES, ₱ M.,		
LIQUORS, ₱ gal., (dom.)			Contract	4 00 @	5 50
Whiskey	1 25 @	4 00	Common	2 25 @	2 75
Bourbon	2 00 @	1 00	STAVES, ₱ M.,		
N. E. Rum	2 00 @	3 00	W O bbl	00 00 @	30 00
Gin	4 00 @	7 00	R O hhd	00 00 @	00 00
Brandy	4 00 @	9 00	TIMBER, ₱ M.,		
do Apple	1 50 @	2 75	Shipping	12 00 @	15 00
do Peach	2 25 @	3 50	Mill, prime	10 00 @	11 00
LUMBER, River,)			Mill Fair	7 50 @	8 50
F'r Bds	15 00 @	17 00	Mill, inferior to		
Wide do	12 00 @	14 00	ord	5 00 @	6 00
Scantling	10 00 @	12 00	TALLOW, lb	11 @	0 12

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, July 13, 1871.

TURPENTINE.—Since our last review the market for this article has ruled firm, and shows an advance of 25 cents on yellow dip. There is a steady demand, and receipts find ready sale at $4 25 for virgin, $3 30 for yellow dip, and $2 for hard, ₱ bbl. of 280 lbs. Arrivals continue light, in consequence of the low stage of the river, and there is very little coming in from above tide-way. The week's sales are as follows:

	Bbls.	Virgin.	Yellow Dip.
Friday	242	$4 25	$3 00
Saturday	242	4 25	3 00@3 25
Monday	194	4 25	3 20@3 25
Tuesday	115	4 25	3 25
Wednesday	95	4 25	3 25
Thursday	46	4 25	3 30

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—During the week just ended the market for this article has shown considerable firmness, and as noted in our last, the price has advanced—being fully 3 cents higher. A steady demand has existed each day, and parcels as offered on market have found ready sale—closing at 47 cents, with little or no stock in factors' hands, and the small quantity here being held for higher figures. We quote sales as follows:

Friday	25 casks at	43 cents ₱ gallon.
Do	10 " "	43½ " " "
Do	10 " "	44 " " "
Saturday	265 " "	43½ " " "
Do	278 " "	44 " " "
Monday	9 " "	44 " " "
Tuesday	225 " "	45 " " "
Do	8 3 " "	46 " " "
Do	109 " "	47 " " "
Wednesday	40 " "	47 " " "

ROSIN—For the lower grades the market for the week just ended has ruled decidedly active, and prices have advanced fully 25 to 35 cents—closing firm at $2 60 for strained, and $2 75@$2 80 for No. 2—parcels being readily taken when offered at these figures. For the finer qualities the market was generally quiet in the earlier part of the week, but a better demand has sprung up within the past day or two, and it closes steady at the range of figures given below. The rivals both by river and rail are small, and there is a very light stock remaining in factors' hands. The week's sales are as follows: Friday, 892 bbls at $2 30 for strained, $5 5., $5 75@$6 for Pale, and $6 12½@$6 25 for extra Pale; Saturday, 1,863 bbls at $2 30@$2 40 for strained, and $2 50@$2 60 for low No. 2; Monday, 1,086 bbls at $2 40, $2 50@$2 60 for strained; Tuesday, 1,283 bbls at $2 60 for strained, $4 50, $5@$5 25 for No. 1, and $5 50, $5 75@$6 50 for Pale; Wednesday, 1,161 bbls at $2 60 for strained, $2 75 for No. 2, $5 25 for No. 1, and $6@$5 75 for Pale—all ₱ bbl of 280 lbs.

TAR—Is in demand from shippers, and the market rules steady at former quotations. Receipts are meagre, and for the week are only 125 bbls, which sold at $3 ₱ bbl.

BARRELS—Receipts of empty spirit barrels for some time past have been meagre, and there is little or no stock at present on market. There is a moderate enquiry, but no sales reported, and we quote nominally as follows: Second hand country $2 10@$2 15 as they run, $2 25@$2 35 for selected, and $2 50@$2 60 for new;—New York, $2 75@$2 90 for second hand, and $2 90@$3 each for new, as in quality.

BEESWAX—We quote at 29 to 31 cents ₱ lb.

BEEF CATTLE—Are being brought in rather slowly, but in sufficient quantities to meet the light demand from butchers. Small sales have taken place on the hoof at 6 to 8 cents ₱ lb. net for grass fatted, as in quality. SHEEP are in small stock, and demand moderate at $2 to $2 50 each.

CORN MEAL—Is in fair retail enquiry, and supply moderate. Selling from the mills at $1 10@$1 15 ₱ bushel.

COTTON.—In consequence of the advices received since our last, the market has been less firm, and has generally ruled inactive, and if anything prices are a shade lower. There has, however, been very little doing, owing to the small quantity offering and the meagre arrivals—the stock here being held out of market. The week's sales are only 179 bales, as follows: 16 at 17½, 3 at 18½, 78 at 19, 55 at 19½, and 27 at 20 cents—closing nominally at 19 cents for low middling and 20 cents for middling.

IRON BANDS AND TIES for Cotton, of the most approved patterns, are in moderate stock, and sell from store at 5½@7 cents ₱ lb, as in quantity and quality.

LOGS—are coming to market less freely, and are in small supply. Sell by the quantity at 18 cents ₱ dozen.

FERTILIZERS—Of nearly all kinds are in fair stock, and at present there is but little business doing. We quote from store as follows: Peruvian Guano, (Quincha Island,) $75@$77 00; do do, Guanape $70; Carolina Fertilizer $50; Wilcox, Gibbs & Co's Manipulated Guano $64 5; Phœnix do. $50; Ruth's Challenge Sol. Phosphate $60@$65; Pacific do. $60@$65; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco do. $65; Navassa Guano, $55, cash, and $65, time; Cape Fear Guano, $55 cash, and $65 time; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $60; Lister Bros. Super-phosphate of Lime $65; Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $52; Lodi Manufacturing Co. Pure Bone $48; do do double refined Poudrette $30; do do Nit. phosphate Lime $50; Berger & Butz's Superphosphate, $60; Wilson's Superphosphate of Lime, $50; Star Soluble Phosphate $52; Compound Acid Phosphate of Lime $43; Land Plaster $18—all ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs.

FLOUR—There is n

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1871.

THE Radical papers are abusing their *quondam* pet, Judge Logan. Some of them go so far as to declare that unless he be gotten rid of he will ruin "the party" in Western North Carolina. "Stupid," "imbecile," are the mildest epithets they apply to him. "Ilium shall be destroyed by a horse," was the old Grecian oracle. "Our party will be destroyed by an ass," seems to be the present apprehension of the Radical leaders in the State, from Pearson down!

THE Washington *Patriot*, of June 27th, says: "Mr. Akerman, Attorney General of the United States, has, at much personal inconvenience, quit his residence in Georgia, and come to Washington to pass a few days in the Department of Justice, and draw his salary on the 1st of July, as prescribed by law. As the season is unpleasant, he would prefer not to be disturbed by what is called public business during his sojourn at the Capital; but, imitating the illustrious example of the 'Government' at Long Branch, he is willing to be 'interviewed,' to any reasonable extent, upon all subjects except his connection with the Confederate army, which, as a 'loyal' office holder, he now virtually laments. Mr. Akerman will return to his home in a few weeks for the summer, and has made arrangements for receiving his pay, by which he will spare the vexation of another visit to Washington before autumn."

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad.

AT the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, held in Charlotte last Tuesday, Hon. S. N. Martin tendered his resignation as President, which was accepted, and M. Cronly, Esq. of this city, was elected to the position.

Mr. Martin's ill health rendered necessary this action on his part.

Mr. Cronly accepts the Presidency of the Road, fully aware of the difficulties which surround him. He is a business man of energy and of long and successful experience. In addition to the interest he feels in the completion of the work in common with all our citizens, he has a very large personal interest in it. He will devote his time and abilities to his new duties. He has the sympathies, as we hope he will receive the aid and encouragement, of all the friends of this great work.

THE present Pope, who is now in his eighty-second year, and has just attained the unprecedented reign of twenty-five years, gave no promise of such long life in his youthful days. He suffered so much from epileptic fits that he did not receive the minor orders of sub-deacon and deacon till the age of twenty-eight, and his malady threatened to preclude his further promotion. At length Pius VII. yielded to his zealous importunity and granted a dispensation for his ordination as priest, on condition that young Ferretti should never venture to celebrate mass unless in the presence of another clergyman who might finish the sacrifice in case he should have an attack of the falling sickness. This conditions entailed the administrations of the young priest at the again sought audience with the reigning Pope in order to have it removed. Pius VII., who had endured all the trials of the Bonaparte era, and had witnessed the fall of the great Corsican, little dreamed that a future Pope was before him who should live to endure similar trials and witness the fall of another Bonaparte. But he kindly took the hand of the young suppliant, saying: "Yes, we will grant you even this favor, as I believe that for the future you will no longer be affected by your disease." And from that day to the present, over fifty-two years, he has never had a single return of epilepsy.

The Ku klux testimony from Mississippi is remarkable, and in the Radical interest extremely disappointing. That State has been counted upon with considerable confidence for material aid and comfort to the crusaders against the political peace of the South. Certain riotous proceedings at Meridian last year, it was thought, could be brought into very profitable requisition in the manufacture of Radical capital, although, like most of the material of that sort, of too old a date to admit of any application of the Ku-klux law. No evidence has yet been adduced to show the slightest present necessity for the Ku-klux law, or for any special interposition of law, whatever disorders may have heretofore occurred. The examination of Mr. Whittaker, a lawyer of Meridian, is conclusive as to the riots at that place, that they had not the remotest connection with the Ku-klux organization. They were the result of an angry state of feeling between the colored and white population, and of a high party excitement, which had been aroused and stimulated by turbulent spirits on both sides. The outrages which occurred were confined to neither party, and the fights which ensued were not in all instances between party and party, but in one very special case, and probably one of the worst of the acts of violence, was among the Radicals themselves, carpet-baggers and blacks, and was an outbreak of not uncommon occurrence in the political intercourse of those mutually jealous branches of the Radical family.

Passing Strange.

It is wonderful with what avidity chronic office-seekers among the Radicals, who say that Convention will be defeated, work for the nomination in counties where their election is assured. Now Abbott's political history—that is his North Carolina political history—proves that, as much as he loves his party with the negroes thrown in, he does not work for nothing and pay his own expenses. He ordinarily looks to the main chance. And as to Judge (?) Cantwell, he sold out for the emoluments of office. He could have remained in the Democratic party and run for office—but when he went into the Radical ranks—he went into win. He expects his *per diem*, or he would not "waste his sweetness on the desert air."

The best evidence that Convention is a foregone conclusion is the candidacy of these two worthies. What ever else they may be they are not political Don Quixotes.

The Cry of Revolution.

It was Hudibras who asserted that most men in this world of ours

> "Compound for sins they are inclined to
> By damning those they have no mind to."

Experience teaches that this is true; and yet it is almost equally true that men are apt to accuse others of that to which they are themselves addicted. Even where this may not be the case we have all heard of the tactics of the thief, who raised the hue and cry after an imaginary offender, in order to escape detection himself and screen his own guilty head.

It is just this game that the enemies of Convention are now playing in North Carolina, in charging its friends with being *Revolutionists*. Never was there a more false or silly allegation. The boot is altogether on the other leg. The men, the party, or rather the few leaders, who so successfully manipulated the negro vote, and by that means, combined with threats, forced the present incongruous and miserable Constitution upon us, *are the real Revolutionists*. As Nathan said unto David: "*Thou art the man!*" To *undo* the mischief of a Revolution and peaceably to restore ancient and time-honored landmarks, so far as practicable, is *Conservatism*, not *Revolution*. This is precisely and simply what we propose to do. If to put back integrity and wisdom on the Bench, from which they were violently thrust by ignorance, knavery and the bayonet—if to abolish systems that were forced down the throats of a people by the sword—if to remodel abuses that were forcibly engrafted upon our State government—if to tread the paths of safety and wise experience—if to seek, by legal and constitutional means, to lessen the public burdens—if to attempt to do all these things *without invading any man's vested rights, any of the privileges of citizenship, or any of the guarantees of law*, be Revolution, why we confess ourselves obnoxious to the charge, and are ready to abide all consequences.

The elements of which the anti Convention party in this State is made up are themselves essentially Revolutionary. There are, of course, honorable exceptions, but the bulk of those who compose it are designing, mercenary, unscrupulous and ambitious men, who had their "axes to grind" in putting the present odious instrument upon us and an ignorant race, who are ready to follow the behests of these unprincipled leaders into any extreme of passion, agrarianism or prejudice. Of just such materials have all Revolutions in which no great principle was involved been composed. It is just such men who cry out murder, when you would wrest from their hands the fatal weapon with which they were about to commit it.

The Necessity for a Convention—Speaker Jarvis.

The time has now passed for the further discussion of the constitutionality of the Convention Act. In less than one month the people of North Carolina will be called upon to vote upon the question. It seems to us that it is high time that we should cease to theorize and devote ourselves to practical questions. We propose to devote our columns to the necessity for a Convention, and urge our people to act from that stand-point. We have already said much, and have much more to say, in this regard. Consequently, we know that our readers will be glad to hear, through our columns, from others who have considered the subject. We therefore propose to publish extracts from the speech of the Hon. THOMAS J. JARVIS, Speaker of the House of Representatives, upon the necessity of a Convention, and invite attention thereto. He discusses the points touched in a thorough and able manner. His arguments are convincing. To-day we publish only that portion in reference to the payment of the principal and interest of the Public Debt:

I now propose to call your attention to the necessity for a Convention. In doing so I shall point out some of the most important features in our present Constitution, that experience teaches us ought to be changed at once.

I. A Convention is necessary to strike from the Constitution section 4 of article V, which reads: "The General Assembly shall, by appropriate legislation and by adequate taxation, provide for the prompt and regular payment of the interest on the public debt, and, after the year 1880, it shall lay a specific annual tax upon the real and personal property of the State, and the sum thus realized shall be set apart as a sinking fund to be devoted to the payment of the public debt." This is a command to "the General Assembly," and, while you are "the General Assembly," is a command to you.

How are you obliged to obey this command? By the solemn sanctity of an oath. Before you were permitted to cast a single vote in this house, you were required to walk up to the Speaker's desk, and with your hand resting upon the Bible, take the following oath. "I ——— do solemnly swear (or affirm,) that I will support and maintain the Constitution and Laws of the United States and the Constitution and Laws of North Carolina not inconsistent therewith, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of my office. So help me God." That is, you swear to do everything that the Constitution commands you to do, and to refrain from doing anything that it forbids you to do.—Anything less than this, it knowingly and wilfully done, is perjury.

Now if I succeeded in making myself understood in the beginning of my remarks and if I was correct when I stated "that when a duty is enjoined by the Constitution upon 'the General Assembly' and no time is specified when that duty is to be performed, it may be done at any time before the expiration of the term of the members upon whom the duty was imposed," then you have till *your final* adjournment in the spring of 1872 to discharge the duty imposed upon you in this 4th section of article 5, which I have just read, for no time is specified in the Constitution when it is to be done.

It must, however, be done before the first Thursday of August, 1872, for then *you* cease to be the "General Assembly," and then the duty will be upon other men composing "the General Assembly. If, then, you must perform the duty imposed upon you in the 4th sec. of art. V, before August, 1872, then a Convention is an absolute necessity, to relieve you of this constitutional obligation, for nothing else can. But after all, is there any duty imposed upon you in this 4th sec. of art. V that will be unpleasant for you to perform and from which you desire to be relieved? Unless you have less regard for the people of North Carolina and their interests than I think you have, there is. What is it?—Let us see. This section simply requires you before you adjourn finally in 1872 to levy a tax sufficient to pay the interest due on the public debt up to and including that year. Will this impose upon our people any unusual burden? you may ask. It will. One too intolerable to be borne, as I will now proceed to show.

The Governor in his message and the public treasurer in his report to the General Assembly last November stated the public debt, including bonds issued during the war under acts passed before the war, to be, in round numbers, about $31,000,000. This includes about $11,000 000 of bonds issued by the Legislature of 1868 69, known as "special tax bonds." These bonds I never have recognized as bonds of the State, and so help me God I never will. I do not think these bonds, if indeed I could call them bonds, as binding upon us in law or in morals. They were conceived in sin, born in iniquity, cradled in corruption, sold in fraud and the proceeds for the most part either stolen or wasted in abominations.

I will dismiss these bonds by saying, so far as I am concerned, those who have them have my entire consent to keep them. A few persons who hand ed these bonds did so in good faith. They have my respect and my sympathy.

Ignoring, as I do, these $11,000,000 of "special tax bonds," I may state the public debt recognized to be, in round numbers, $20,000,000.

Upon this there was due in interest Oct 1st, 1871	$2,086,030
To which add one year's interest from Oct. 1st, 1870 to Oct. 1st 1871	$1,200,000
And we have due Oct. 1st, 1871	$3,286,000
You propose to postpone the levying of this tax till you take the sense of the people on calling a Convention and striking out of their Constitution this obligation. If the people, anxious to pay this tax, vote down the Convention, then when you go to levy the tax in 1872, there will be another year's interest due, being	$1,200,000
So that there will be due in interest, Oct. 1st, 1872	$4 486,000

This amount is to be raised off of $123,-350,000 worth of property; for, according to the last assessment, that is the value of all the taxable property of the State. If you will take the trouble to make just a few figures you will see that it will take a tax to raise the necessary amount of *three and a half per cent., or thirty five dollars on the thousand.* This will be in addition to the tax for State, county, township and school purposes, which will amount to at least one and a half per cent. more, or fifteen dollars on the thousand. If, then, the Constitution remains unchanged and you do your duty, the people of North Carolina will be called upon in 1872 to pay to the tax-gatherer five per cent. of their wealth, or *fifty dollars on every thousand dollars worth of property in the State.*

Before you impose this intolerable burden upon the people, ought you not, as men pledged to your people, to give them all possible relief, to agree to offer them that relief which they only can find in a Convention? I call it a burden too intolerable to be borne. Will any of you say that your people can stand that amount of taxation? But suppose a majority of you should say or the Supreme Court should decide that these "so-called special tax bonds" are the bonds of the State, the burden will then be increased for the year 1872 one and a half per cent. more at least. Now it is true that after the year 1872 and till the year 1880, the burden will not be so great, for the annual tax on the bonds other than special tax, will be about $1,200,000 or one per cent. of the taxable property of the State. The interest must be kept paid up, for in the year 1880 the burden must be again increased to raise a fund to commence paying the principal. It is utterly impossible for our people to stand up under this burden. It will crush them to death. How can any one of you hesitate to offer them the only means by which they can remove it—a Convention? The overwhelming argument, taken from "the prompt and regular payment of the interest on the public debt," addresses itself particularly to those who believe with the Supreme Court, that there is no limit fixed in the constitution to the power of the Legislature to levy taxes. Most of you, and indeed I believe all of you, have adopted this construction of the constitution, by voting for special tax bills for various counties. For my own part, it is proper that I should state that I never have abandoned the position I took on that question, in a speech I had the honor to deliver in this house, in February, 1869; but I believe now, that I then laid down the true construction of art. V. of the constitution. I ask pardon, sir, for this reference to myself. We will continue to pursue our investigation of this question of taxation and the public debt in the light shed upon us by the Supreme Court.

Well, I am now asked, If I mean to repudiate the State debt? That sir, is not my purpose. But if I am to decide between the ruin of the people and the destruction of every interest of the State on the one hand, and a repudiation of the entire State debt on the other, then I say, I am for repudiation. The former will be the case, if all the provisions of our constitution are faithfully administered; the latter will be the case if our people are driven to that desperation by the refusal of this Legislature to give them the proper relief. I think both of these extremes can be avoided by a Convention. I furthermore give it as my decided opinion that by means of a Convention our whole State debt can be adjusted in a manner easy to our people, honorable to ourselves and satisfactory to our creditors. What man among you will refuse to give his aid in bringing about this desirable end? But you ask me how can it be done by a Convention? I will tell you. Let the Convention meet and strike from the constitution every word, line and section that refers to the public debt so as to leave the Legislature free to take whatever action on the subject it may deem best. In other words, make our constitution perfectly silent on the subject. Then let the legislature propose a compromise to our creditors by issuing to them new bonds, upon which the interest will be promptly paid. In this way the entire debt of the State can be reduced to $10,000,000 or $12 000,000. Then, with the assets of the State, we can pay off a large portion of this new debt created by the compromise, and thus relieve our dear old mother of debt. This compromise the Legislature cannot propose and enforce as long as the 6th section of the declaration of rights declares "the public debt regularly contracted before and since the rebellion shall be regarded as inviolable and never be questioned." Our creditors will accept no compromise, to much extent, so long as they have their debt secured by a mortgage on all the real and personal property of the State, with the further guarantee that the members of the Legislature are, every two years, sworn to issue an execution upon this property, in the way of a tax list, to pay them their interest. Let this registered mortgage be destroyed and the Legislature relieved of all obligation to issue the execution, and we will have but little trouble in effecting an honorable compromise. Our creditors can well afford to compromise with us, for but few of them hold any of our bonds that cost them fifty cents in the dollar. It will be to their interest to get back their money with interest rather than hold a bond that *promises* to pay them twice that amount without ever redeeming the promise. I appeal to you, Mr. Speaker, and to every member of this house, to consider well these suggestions, for they involve the most important and vital interests of the State. Let no party ties or party interest keep you from doing your full duty in the matter. Upon your action depends the future prosperity of the State. Let that action be guided by the highest motives of patriotism and an unselfish devotion to your country. The suggestion that the clause in the Constitution of the United States which says, "no State shall pass any law impairing the obligation of a contract," compels us to do the same thing that section 4 of art. V of our Constitution does, has no force in it. In the first place it has been held, time and again, that this clause in the Constitution of the United States refers exclusively to private contracts and not to public obligations. In the second place that clause in the Constitution of the United States is a prohibition, and can never be violated by any State by non-action, but must be done, if done at all, by some positive legislation, so that if the clause referred to debts due by a State it could never be violated by an unbroken silence on the part of the State. Not so with the section in our Constitution. It does not say we shall not do a certain thing, but it says we shall do it.—It will not permit us to be silent, but speaks us to action and the people to ruin.

Senators Pool and Harlan, U. S. Attorney Akerman, General Abbott and "Corn" Cobb, of the First Congressional District, are to speak at Weldon against Convention, next Saturday. The Raleigh *Telegram* advises us of this fact, but neglects to tell us what Akerman, U. S. Attorney General, has to do with our State elections.

HORRIBLE MURDER—ARREST OF THE ASSASSINS.—We learn that a most horrible murder occurred at Cerro Gordo, in Columbus county, on Wednesday night. The circumstances, as far as we could learn them, were briefly these:

It seems that Mr. John Stancill, a highly respected citizen of Columbus, had been on a visit to this city, and returned to Cerro Gordo on Wednesday's night train. It is supposed that, as he lived several miles from the place, he stopped to rest on the portico in front of Mr. James Buie's store, and that, while there, he fell asleep. Some hours afterwards he was discovered lying there, dead, with his head horribly gashed as though by an axe. An axe was at once summoned and the tracks found near the scene, were at once followed up. They led to the house of a negro named Mac——(we could not learn the surname) where he and his wife were found, the latter engaged in washing a pair of pants. These were taken from her and examined, and blood was found on them. The woman was closely questioned and became very much confused in her replies, while others of the party, in searching around, found an axe on which there were clots of blood. The negro and his wife were both taken into custody and they have, we understand, since confessed to the deed, saying that their object was to obtain money. They are now in jail.

Mr. Stancill was a widower with several children. Was about 45 years of age and was universally esteemed and respected.—He was also a gallant Confederate officer, having served as a Lieutenant in the 20th N. C. Regiment.

THE TRAGEDY AT CERRO GORDO.—We have heard some further particulars relative to the tragedy which occurred at Cerro Gordo, in Columbus county, on last Wednesday. We learn now that Mr. Stancill was not on the porch of Mr. Buie's store, but was found on the portico of a bar room early on Thursday morning, seated on a box, as though he had been killed while in that position. The bar-room had been broken open and rifled. A knife, afterwards identified as belonging to the negro charged with the murder, whose name is Alfred McKay, was found near the box and part of a 15 cent note, the other part of which was afterwards found on the murderer, was picked up on the floor of the bar room. The negro was tracked to the house, but was not there. His wife was engaged in washing a pair of pants belonging to MacKey, on which blood was discovered. When questioned she replied that the blood was from the nose, but afterwards said she did not know how it came there. In the meantime an axe was found in the house with blood on it, and shortly afterwards MacKey was discovered in the woods near the house, drunk and asleep. He was immediately carried off and placed in irons, while the woman succeeded in escaping. It is very probable, though that she has already been captured and placed in jail. We were misinformed yesterday in regard to the confession of the man and the woman, as they have not acknowledged their guilt.

A strong excitement very naturally exists throughout the entire county in regard to this most atrocious murder.

LETTER FROM MISSISSIPPI.

Dear Journal:—After a week of intensely hot, dry weather, we had a thunder-storm on Monday, the 26th, late in the afternoon; a sultry morning succeeding another rain in the evening; a drizzle yesterday from four o'clock till five; a cloudy morning on this the 29th instant; a beautiful fairing off at one o'clock, and tonight the fair heaven wears a blue veil, thickly spangled with stars, the atmosphere is delightfully cool, the musquitoes are silent, the flies asleep, and only the frogs and locusts are exerting their vocal powers. "Too much rain, too much rain; we'll never clean our crops," say the farmers, but the corn in its superb growth and rich color and promise of plenteousness, is enough to cheer their hearts, while they admit that cotton, notwithstanding the outrageous onslaughts of Gen. Grass, is half a month in advance of last year's crop. There is fully a third more corn planted than last year, and the oat crop is turning out heavy, at a very apropos time. Not much wheat was sown in this country, but the yield was decidedly good.

The crops below Hernando, particularly in the "bottoms," are better than up towards Memphis. The cotton farmers up there will have to execute a heavy flank movement to outgeneral the grass; it looks as if it had about "taken" many fields. Very few passes are planted, and the people out here pay little attention to such small crops as peas and potatoes.

Gardens are fine, stock generally in good condition; buffalo gnats gone long ago, only staid a month, and the fewest musquitoes seen or heard in years. By the way, Mr. Editor, I wish to assure you and all your readers that there is as good spring and well water in this part of Mississippi as in Richmond county, N. C. Is hard to believe, but experience has convinced me. As for cistern water, it is a luxury; so pure, so cold, so wholesome.

The scheme for dividing this large county of DeSoto was defeated in April, and Hernando still the county seat, is now erecting a new Court house. Has a dozen doctors are located in that town, which is, however, a very healthy one, and at present her physicians find most of their patients in the bottom, and have to exert their skill on diseases of an inflammatory character.

The great city, Memphis, where everybody goes to spend their money, has been alive lately, I can tell you. George Francis Train electrified her; Horace Greeley sensationalized her, and Henry Ward Beecher will revolutionize her sometime this summer. She has had a memorial day to compare with yours in Wilmington, though without a "strange" to *resurrect* the patriotic fervor of the glorious dead Past! She has had a Sunday school Anniversary Celebration, signalized by a procession of four thousand children. Picnics, festivals, Fairs and school exhibitions have presented fresh attractions every week; and last Saturday saw her "Baby-show" at the Masonic Pavilion in St. James' Park, where the finest baby, under six months old, got a handsome carriage; the finest between 6 and 12 months an embroidered robe; the finest between 1 and 2 years an embroidered suit, and the finest pair of twins a pair of silver goblets.

They have canteloupe and watermelons there (in Memphis), pears, peaches, bananas, everything good; and that charming resort in the heart of the city just out of the glare and dust of Main street—Court Square, with its cool green shades, its pebbly walks, its inviting seats and amusing tame squirrels.

Besides there has been a gigantic "Convention of the Sons of Temperance" in Memphis. The "Appeal" predicts a heavy season and has many sanguine flings at the "New Departure."

Our compliments to "El Yunsa."

Respectfully,

VIRGINIA D COVINGTON.

Hernando, Miss., June 29th.

P. S. Please say to Col. Steele that, though he can beat us making sweet soap and moulding jelly, we are ahead of him in the Irish potatoe line.

WILSON COUNTY AND ITS COUNTY SEAT

Dear Journal:—A line dropped from this quarter will perhaps not be unin teresting to some of your readers.

Wilson county, so far as the geographical name goes, is not very old among the counties of the State. A few years ago it belonged to Edgecombe and others. But it stands behind none of them in the fertility of its soil, and in its picturesque scenery. Nature's painter has hung around it combinations and groups of objects which the artificial painter can never picture. At this season of the year especially, and in this forepipping, bird-singing, insect-buzzing, flitting and flydotting; this tick-tat ning, (that horrid vermin of the wood that ticks it off upon all animals, blood-sucking) sweltering month of July, the artist will have full opportunity to show forth his geographical power of delineation, and how poetry and eloquence may flash forth at the mere inspection of his pictures. A drive before sundown into the country—it's all country up here—will satisfy the greediest of all greedy lovers of hills and hollow; of pools green and pools blue; of little groves and copses, and interminable far-off receding forests; of scattered cabins almost hidden in shrubbery, leaves and moss or weeds; of stuck-up, pretending-looking, verandahed round about houses, and other snuggeries not to be mentioned. This drive will likewise bring into view unpretending orchards, scattered gardens, plenty of stout, stiff, tall, hairy headed corn, and that king of the land which will soon turn the fields of the South into waving and undulating plains of snow. One of these drives, for you must know we have several drives here, you can drive where you please, provided you keep out of pappies corn patch—will carry you out to a bright, bus ling, driving little stream called Contentnea. I suppose it got this name from the peculiar fulth of the Haines Gauley School has most viciously led us into, of emphasizing the last articulate sound with the combination—*ah*. Be this as it may, and it will, this stream is called Contentnea. Some say it is an Indian name. Were it called Contentment we think it would be better. It looks that very much with its grist mill, its flour mill, its lumber mill, its cotton gin, its turned and stopped and driven again with its very complacent and endless, dashing, tumbling, steaming, spraying, roaring, splashing water fall. Along this stream the hand, the brain the heart of industry could do much. Cotton factories could be put up—snug farm cots be seen along its borders with comfortable and smiling homesteads, wing geese and sheep grazing here and there, and hens clucking their good luck around the house. But, for the time! Fruits of all kind could be cultivated here, and every kind of cereal which energy—that way directed—would care to produce. When the people turn themselves more to this home matter of making themselves comfortable, having everything they want, and everything in the right place, they will then be truly independent. Instead of going in debt to waste their substance all on cotton, and then selling it in a Northern market, and pushing the price thereof as at the North, if they would cultivate more of home produce for home consumption they would presently see and be satisfied with the change. The interior of Wilson county, as indeed almost all of its land, is a fruitful and rich soil. Its population on the whole, is weak, but in a few years will be better. The war effects are slowly disappearing.

Wilson county boss's of a county seat, and a high, gree, ripe little place it is—this Wilson town on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad. It has a population of about twelve hundred. The colored population live pretty much together on the left of the railroad as you come from Weldon. They are not within the corporate limits, are therefore not counted in the population, and also take no part in the municipal elections. Wilson is not an "old place." It does not boast of antiquity, though it stands to-day exactly where it stood several thousand years ago. The people are as a general thing intelligent and refined. The streets are laid out very regularly, are well shaded, so that they all look like avenues. Little of the town can be seen as you travel by on the cars. It is a thriving place and will grow on building up and doing well. It has several houses of worship. Every shade of religious opinion is discussed there as freely as politics. We have our street corner theologians, who would pound Thomas Aquinas into a stimmata of anything but theology, where one would be saying, "Jim crow or rats! I don't care." Well, now, to be plain, we have here the Methodists; the Presbyterians; the Hardshells, the "disciples" of Alexander Campbell, or Campbellite, or 'Christians;' the Predestinarian Baptists, who are decidedly "Arial" in their notions as to poor Sambo; the Roman Catholics are here in slender numbers, and lastly and not least are the Episcopalians.—In this vortex of belief one must carry a sound mind in a sound body, a sound mind to answer queries, and a sound body to carry yourself off in time. I don't mean that you would be pummeled if you refuted and proved the fallacy of an argument on any one point, but to answer one would be sufficient to demand the rest of your physical frame. Time flies so fast and language as fast. Then we have several schools, the most important of which is the Wilson Collegiate school of seventy for young ladies, and having for its principals two of North Carolinas most distinguished scholars, household names in almost every family in the State, for they were not unknown to fame in the golden days of the University. The Rev. Dr. Hooper, and Mr. DeBruce Hooper.—Last evening, Thursday, July 6th terminated their series of Concerts given always at the annual closing of the school. Four young ladies graduated. The literary address by Maj T. Sparrow, member from Beaufort in the House of Representatives, was one full of the brightest rhetorical gems, showing vast research into ancient and modern history, literature and philosophy. It was certainly appreciated by your correspondent.

Wilson's chief feature in a commercial sense is its cotton market. There is a great deal of trading done in this way and in the cotton season many agents come here from Northern cities.

Wilson is generally healthy. It is not free from malaria. But it can be safely said that it is as healthy as any place on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad. It stands higher above the sea than any town on the road. The prospect of Wilson is good. It will probably keep on growing. As for ourselves we wish it God speed.

MONONIA.

Horticultural Fair.

JOSEPH A ENGELHARD ESQ.,

Sec. Car. Hort. Society.

To avoid any misapprehension as to the *time* when our next Fair will be held, I beg, through you, to inform our friends, that the exhibition will take place on Wednesday, the 19th day of July. I am satisfied that the day selected will suit a very large majority of those who desire to present Horticultural products, and the exhibition will show a larger variety than if held at an earlier day. I beg to invite all persons who feel an interest in the development of our horticultural resources, to present for the public inspection the products of their orchards, vineyards and gardens, in all their varieties.

WALTER L. STEELE, President.

The Society will meet at 8 p. m. on the 18th.

A NEW LUCRE IN BORGIA.

The Woman who Poisons Three Husbands and Two Step-Children.

Brief mention was made in a telegram in Saturday's News of the arrest at New Brunswick, New Jersey, of Mrs. Lydia Stee man, by officers from Connecticut, who charge her with having poisoned at different times three husbands and two step children, the offspring of her last husband by a former marriage. The New York papers of Saturday state that this woman married a Jersey man nearly ten years ago and after living with him three years, died suddenly, and under circumstances which occasioned considerable comment. The second husband was married in Connecticut, and died under equally suspicious circumstances, but, as nothing was there known of the former mysterious death, no action was taken.—Early in 1870, at Derby, Connecticut the woman married Nelson H Sherman, a widower, with two children, one six and the other fifteen years old.—Within nine months, these three died, all under the same unaccountable circumstances. After the death of the oldest child, which occurred last, Mrs. Sherman went to New Brunswick to visit, and went also to Philadelphia. Immediately after she had left, succeeding the death of the child, the friends of Mr. Sherman took steps to investigate the matter, and to that end had the bodies of the two children exhumed. The officers who came on to make the arrest state that undeniable evidence of poison was found upon all three of the bodies, and that it was plainly seen in the stomach of the last buried of the three. They also state that they have been able to fix upon the alleged murderer the purchase of poison similar to that of which traces were found. The poison was vegetable and of an unusual character, the officers being unable to give its name. They were armed with warrants and a requisition from Governor Jewell. The statements of the officers leave no doubt that the woman is guilty of one of the most startling and unnatural series of crimes that has ever been committed. On being charged with the crime she gave no appearance of guilt, and beyond the simple surprise and chagrin at detection of her innocence, did not seem to be at all affected.

The other day we heard of a school-teacher who killed herself for love of a boy of 13 and now comes an account of an elderly man in Mississippi who blew out his brains because his laundress left his shirt buttoned at the collar and sent it to him in that outrageous condition. Poor old Mr. Hopkins, tottering on the verge of sixty years, got his head into the body of the shirt, and his arms into the sleeves, and thus struggled for awhile against gathers and buttons. He became frightfully enraged cursed and foamed at the mouth and at last, when the linen gave way, rushed for his gun, seated himself on the edge of his bed, placed the stock of the weapon so that he could pull its trigger with his toe, brought the muzzle to his chin, pulled, and blew his head off. Can his laundress be said to be morally responsible for his acts?

Early in our late war, when prices of real estate in the North were depressed, an agent of Louis Napoleon came to New York and made large purchases of real estate in Third avenue and other parts of the city. The Imperial speculation has resulted fortunately, and the time has already come when the Emperor has reason to be thankful that he had made this provision against a rainy day.

In Maine ice is twenty five cents a ton; in New York retailers are already asking $11 for the same quality. Four thousand three hundred per cent. advance ought to cover the cost of transportation and leave a small margin for profit.

A petrified grasshopper, found at Salt Lake, is the latest sensation at Kansas City, Mo.

Of the party who burned the negro cabins at Flat Rock, Tennessee, four were Radicals.

All the newspapers are reciting the "Lesson of the Halstead Murder."

For the Journal.

Convention in Onslow County

In pursuance of resolutions adopted by a meeting of the citizens of Onslow county at the Court House in Jacksonville, held on the 1st Monday in June, 1871 and a series of resolutions adopted unanimously at primary meetings, held in the different Captain's districts of said county, a large assemblage of the citizens of Onslow county met in the Court House in Jacksonville on the 3d day of July, 1871, for the purpose of holding a County Convention to nominate a candidate to represent Onslow county in the State Convention, proposed to be called and held in September next.

The meeting was organized by calling James G. Scott, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing Z M Coston Secretary.

Mr. Scott, Chairman, proceeded briefly to explain the object of the meeting, that being to nominate a candidate for delegate to represent Onslow county in the Convention to be called in September next.—The Chairman showed up, in glowing language, for which he is so characteristic as a speaker, the absolute necessity of holding a *People's* Convention in September next, in order to rid North Carolina of her burdensome, excessive and intolerant taxation under which she is now laboring and must soon be subjected to, and under which, unless soon relieved, we must inevitably be crushed. Though Mr Scott's address was brief, we have rarely ever heard more good sense, practical, good judgment and sound logical reasoning express'd in fewer words.

The Chairman then called for the names of delegates from each old Captain's district, three delegates from each, as by previous arrangement, and there being ten districts, making our County Convention to consist of thirty delegates, all of whom soon reported.

A list of the delegates was at once made out and they retired to select a candidate.

During their absence Col. L. W. Humphrey, from Goldsboro, being present and loudly called for, responded in a speech replete with eloquence and sound argument favoring a Convention, and discussing the legality and Constitutionality of the same.

Col Humphrey's speech was then followed by that of Col. Wm. A. Allen, of Duplin, in one of his happiest efforts, thoroughly discussing the different features of the document under which we now *groan* (not live) called "Our Constitution," framed and imposed upon us by adventurers who come among us for place and power, and whose almost every act has been detrimental to the best interests of North Carolina.

We heartily wish we could follow Cols. Humphrey and Allen in their remarks, but we are fully aware that it would be the height of folly for us to attempt it without doing those distinguished gentlemen injustice.

We have had the pleasure of hearing those two gentlemen speak on many occasions during the past sixteen years, but certainly never heard them make more happy efforts.

James H. Fry, Esq., also addressed the meeting, favoring the call of State Convention, picturing up the burden under which we are laboring in a true light and occasionally throwing in some of his witticisms, producing much mirth in the meeting.

Our Courthouse, (though large and spacious) was nearly filled to its capacity, the masses seeming to have determined, notwithstanding the busy season, to manifest the interest they felt in their (now) all important question of "Convention."

It has been our lot to see and meet in many Conventions in Onslow county, but surely, for full representation and unanimity, we have never seen this surpassed.

The delegates composing the Convention returned and reported through their Secretary, E. W. Mattock, Esq., that upon balloting, Andrew J Murrill, Esq., received the highest number of votes cast, and consequently was announced as the nominee of the Convention.

On motion, a Committee was appointed to inform Mr. Murrill of his nomination.

There were names of several prominent gentlemen before the Convention, to-wit: Dr. E. W. Ward, Capt. Wm. P. Ward, Jno W. Shackelford and F. Thompson, Esqs. Also Enoch Murrill, Esq., our present Sheriff. Any one of which gentlemen would have done credit to themselves and the county in the State Convention.

We learn that F. D Koonce, Esq., is an independent candidate, and will canvass the county in opposition to Mr Murrill.

The following gentlemen were appointed as County Canvassers, viz: Stump Sound, J. W. Spicer; Lower So. West, H. D. Murrill; Lower Richlands, S. B. Taylor; Upper Richlands, John W. Shackelford; Half Moon, A. C. Huggins; North East, Harris Warters; White Oak, Samuel L. Gerock; Swansboro, Wm. P. Ward; Wolf Pit, Dr. E. W. Ward.

Moved and seconded that the proceedings of the meeting be published in the Wilming on JOURNAL, and that the Goldsboro *Messenger* be requested to copy.

On motion, the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

JAMES G. SCOTT, Chm'n.

Z. M. COSTON, Sec'y.

Chicago has a congregation so given to criticism that whoever occupies the pulpit is subject to the closest scrutiny and the coolest criticism that is the despair of the ordinary surgeon. Poor Robinson minister is almost literally taken to pieces every Sunday, and it would seem that he could not survive the cutting up and be ready for the duty in a pleasant mood in a week. But it is simply their way of doing things, and implies no disrespect for the man whom they engage to furnish a weekly topic for critical analysis. Indeed, let an outsider intimate that a tenth part of what they say of their clergyman may possibly be true, and they fly into a passion, if not at his person, in an instant, like an Irish couple when a third person interferes with their conjugal altercations, receiving the blows of both on his own head. Exactly whether this is the normal type of Chicago churchism, or whether the critical temper finds more fools and provocation there than elsewhere are questions we shall not presume to answer; but we have always found that religion which runs to criticism of a very debilitated sort, of which the least one has the better, and from which the honest unbeliever should pray to be saved. We should as soon think of looking on the northeast side of an iceberg for bananas, or in our city government for an honest man, as in that Chicago congregation for Christian saints.

Eyebrows are reported too pronounced on Broadway since the coal strike has subsided.

In Arkansas the horse flies are so abundant that plowing has to be done by moonlight.

A Massachusetts man recently tried to kill himself by pounding himself with a hammer.

A remedy for the ravages of the *daryphora decemlineata* is now reported. "It is simply the expressed juice of the mandrake, or May-apple." This is said to be infallible. The manner of application is simply to seize the *daryphora* by his elytra and dose him till he dies.